The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.......NO. 7301. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1875.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTIONS.

THE LOUISIANA COMPROMISE.

A STRONG MOVEMENT AMONG THE CONSERVATIVE LEGISLATORS IN FAVOR OF A SETTLEMENT—BUSINESS MEN EARNESTLY DESIROUS OF AN ADJUSTMENT—M'ENERY INVITED TO STEP INTO HIS GRAVE.

By Telegraph from Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 8.—The Conservative members of the Legislature again met in caucus this morning to consider the proposed compromise. A heated debate ensued, many of the gentlemen who voted for the adjustment resolution on Friday night, and who were denounced by the McEnery faction as traitors to their State, made long and indignant speeches. They declared that they were actuated by a desire to benefit the State, and intimated very plainly that, in their opinion, much of the existing difficulty had been caused by the Democrats who claimed to have been elected to State offices in 1872. One of the speakers, referring to McEnery, said: "Bury your corpse and put it out of sight, that the State may be at peace." These and similar addresses have caused great excitement here, and there can be no doubt that if the compromise is not agreed to, a serious split will occur in the Democratic ranks.

The bitter feeling which has already existed for some days was greatly augmented this evening by an article which was published in the White League organ, and which stated positively, and in detail, that the Conservative members who voted for the compromise had been bribed by the Kellogg party. A number of the Democrats now declare that whether the compromise movement be defeated or successful, they will go into the Legislature and take their seats.

This evening another secret caucus was held, and after five hours' exciting debate a committee was appointed to draft a new compromise resolution. The vote on the resolution calling for the appointment of a committee stood 36 to 29. This would indicate that a compromise proposition of some sort will be agreed upon before morning.

Public opinion in relation to the matter remains unchanged. A majority of the business men and property-holders are in favor of an immediate settlement of the political question. Should it be necessary, they are perfectly willing to ignore McEnery and the election of 1872.

Latest.—At midnight the committee appointed by the Conservative caucus to draft a new plan of compromise had not yet reported, and it is not probable that any definite action will be taken until to-morrow morning. The members are determined to sit all night if necessary.

The Latest.—The committee appointed to draft a new plan of compromise reported a resolution in favor of a settlement acquiescing in not recognizing the Kellogg Government. No vote was taken, the consideration of the resolution being deferred until to-morrow.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE CONSERVATIVE CAUCUS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 8.—No reporters were admitted to the Conservative caucus, but it is said to-night a proposition was received by the caucus for a compromise, signed by forty-two members of the Hahn House offering to seat all those returned by the board. It is understood that the Republicans will not submit to anything that will disturb the present organization of their House.

The Conservative caucus is now considering a resolution for adjustment, which is to be submitted to the Congressional Committee. The text is not obtainable at this hour, but it either requires a restoration to the 4th of January status or the seating of all the members elected, leaving the Returning Board out of the question.

A CARD FROM MR. MARSHALL, OF THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 8.—Hon. S. S. Marshall, in a published card says: "I notice that the city press, in discussing the propositions made for the adjustment of the grave questions arising out of the extraordinary interference of the military power of the Federal Government in the organization of the Legislature of Louisiana, assume that these propositions were made by authority of the Congressional Committee now in session in this city. This is a mistake. No session of said committee has been called or held for the consideration of that subject, and for the action of individual members of that committee thereon they are responsible as individuals only."

MOVEMENTS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

INDICATIONS OF WHAT THEIR REPORT WILL BE—INTIMIDATION SHOWN, BUT AN ILLEGAL COUNT BY THE RETURNING BOARD.

By Telegraph from Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 8.—The Congressional Committee of Investigation closed their labors late to-night, and will leave for Washington to-morrow morning. Their report will be presented to Congress on Tuesday next. They will consult with Mr. Foster and others of the subcommittee recently here, and the testimony they have elicited will be considered by the full committee. There is good reason to believe, however, that the report of Mr. Hoar and his associates will be materially different from that presented by the subcommittee. It can be stated positively that the three Republicans on the committee will report that negro voters were intimidated during the late election. On this point Mr. Marshall will probably present a minority report. There is no doubt that the full committee will report that the action of the Returning or Canvassing Board was illegal, and that a number of Democratic members of the House had been unlawfully counted out by that board. One of the most pronounced Republicans on the committee stated to your correspondent to-night that there could be no doubt that the Democrats would have a majority in the Assembly if the vote had been honestly counted.

LEGISLATION PROPOSED IN THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

PROHIBITION OF QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTERS NOT EXISTING AT THE TIME OF RECONSTRUCTION—THE BILL UNANIMOUSLY SUPPORTED BY THE JOINT COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE CAUCUSES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The committee appointed by the Republican joint caucus to consider affairs in the Southern States met to-night. The subcommittee reported the bill, the main features of which were printed in THE TIMES last week. A section is added making it unlawful for any of the reconstructed States to impose other qualifications for voters than those existing at the time such States were readmitted under the Reconstruction act. The purpose of this section is to prevent any of those States from imposing an excessive poll-tax, thereby practically excluding the negroes from participating in elections. This section is made to apply specially to elections for members of Congress. It is not intended to be partisan in its application or effect, but solely in the interest of fair elections, as are the other sections of the bill, which provide for the appointment of Deputy Marshals and Supervisors of Elections, and the counting of the ballots and sealing of the boxes immediately after the polls have been closed. Except the first section, which authorizes the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in certain cases, the bill is devoted to maintaining the freedom and guarding the purity of the elections. It received unanimous indorsement from the joint committee of the caucuses. Another meeting of the committee will be held to-morrow night, when the bill will be formally adopted and ordered to be reported to the respective caucuses of the Senate and House.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

ACTION OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS ON MR. PINCHBACK'S CREDENTIALS—A FAVORABLE REPORT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Mr. Morton, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, this afternoon made a report in the case of Pinchback upon the credentials of Jan. 17, 1873, in which it is declared that the certificate of William P. Kellogg, then and now Governor of Louisiana, shows that Pinchback was elected United States Senator Jan. 17, 1873, for the period of six years from March 4, 1873, and upon this certificate the committee are of the opinion that he has a *prima facie* title to admission; and that whatever objections may exist, if any, to the manner of his election, or the legality of the body by which he was elected, should be inquired into afterward. The report closes with a resolution for Pinchback's admission as United States Senator for the period of six years from March 4, 1873. Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland, a member of the committee, made the point of order that this report was signed by only four members of the committee, which was not a majority, the committee being composed of nine members. Mr. Morton replied there were seven members present when the report was agreed upon, and five constituted a quorum. Four was a majority of those present, and the report must therefore be considered the report of the committee. The Chair overruled the point of order of Mr. Hamilton, and he gave notice that he would submit a minority report. With all the members of the committee who are in the city present, the vote on Mr. Pinchback's case was 4 to 4. It seems that in the absence of Mr. Wadleigh, who would have voted against Pinchback, the vote in committee stood 4 to 3, and it was the absence of Mr. Wadleigh which enabled the report to be made. It is understood that Senator was not unwilling to have the report go before the Senate in such form as to be decided by that body, though he himself would not vote affirmatively in the committee, and will not in the Senate. In point of fact, the majority report in this case is signed by only a minority of the committee, and if a report was to be made upon the other side, and signed by all who are opposed to Pinchback, instead of being a minority it would be a majority report. It is understood that Mr. Morton will call the resolution up for action, and little resistance will be offered to its consideration on the Republican side. If he is admitted to a seat it will be on account of the absence of Senators who would vote against him, and who hesitate to assume the responsibility of keeping him out when it is apparent that a majority of Republican Senators, at least a majority of those who were in caucus, are in favor of the action recommended by the committee; but in a full Senate the opponents of Pinchback say that there is no doubt of the defeat of Mr. Morton's resolution.

THE TEXT OF THE REPORT.

The following is the report submitted by Senator Morton:

"The Committee on Privileges and Elections, to which was referred the credentials of P. B. S. Pinchback for a seat in the Senate from the State of Louisiana, have had the same under consideration, and submit the following report: That the certificate of William Pitt Kellogg, then and now Governor of the State of Louisiana, which certificate is verified by the great seal of the State, shows that on the 17th day of January, 1873, Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback was elected to a seat in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 4th day of March, 1873, by the Legislature of Louisiana, in manner and form as prescribed by the act of Congress regulating the elections of Senators of the United States. Upon this certificate the committee are of opinion that Mr. Pinchback has a *prima facie* title to admission as a member of the Senate, and that whatever objections may exist, if any, as to the manner of his election, or as to the legal character of the body by which he was elected, should be inquired into afterward. The committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That P. B. S. Pinchback be admitted as a Senator from the State of Louisiana for the term of six years, beginning on the 4th day of March, 1873."

ARKANSAS.

DISPOSITION OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS AND OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS—THE POLAND REPORT AND THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections spent their morning session to-day in discussing the situation in Arkansas, but arrived at no conclusion. The Arkansas case is not complicated by any dispute about the facts. It is conceded by all that the new Constitution was irregularly framed and adopted, and that the Government established under it would be invalid unless ratified by the people of the State freely and positively, or by tacit acquiescence in its provisions for a considerable time. On the one side it is contended that the ratification of the people was of that character which has made the instrument valid in spite of any irregularities. On the other side this is disputed. It is claimed that the Constitutional Convention purposely inserted provisions in the Constitution which rendered a free expression upon it by the voters of the State impossible. There is one provision, for instance, which removes secrecy from the ballot by causing the ballots and the names of the voters to be numbered. In determining whether the present Government is legal and valid, this is the only question in dispute: whether the Constitution really rests upon the will and consent of a majority of the people? After this question is settled, if it ever is settled, will arise the further question of the authority of Congress to interfere with the State Government. The only clause in the Constitution from which authority can be derived is that which requires every State to be guaranteed a government "republican in form." This is so grave a question that it is not to be expected that it will be settled in the short time between now and the 4th of March. The Message of the President, to which allusion was made last night, was much stronger in its terms and recommendations than was anticipated, and it created considerable excitement among Senators. It is hard to say what impression the Message has made, but it has certainly brought Arkansas affairs very sharply to the attention of Congress. The temper of both Houses is against any action relative to Southern affairs which is not absolutely necessary, and which is not strictly within the lines of the Constitution. There has been a general unwillingness to consider the Arkansas affair, and the report of the Poland committee seems to accord more nearly with the sentiments of the House and Senate than does the President's Message. It is stated in the Poland report that an undoubted majority of all the voters in the State voted for the ratification of the Constitution. If this is a true statement, the charge of intimidation and violence, if admitted, would have less weight, since the result would not in any way have been changed.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The following is the President's Message on the Arkansas affairs:

To the Senate of the United States:

Herewith I have the honor to send, in accordance with the resolution of the Senate of the 3d inst., all the information in my possession, not heretofore furnished, relative to affairs in the State of Arkansas. I will venture to express the opinion that all the testimony shows that in the election of 1872 Joseph Brooks was lawfully elected Governor of that State; that he has been unlawfully deprived of the possession of his office since that time; that in 1874 the Constitution of the State was, by violence, intimidation, and revolutionary proceedings overthrown, and a new Constitution adopted and a new State Government established. These proceedings, if permitted to stand, practically ignore all the rights of minorities in all the States. Also, what is there to prevent each of the States recently readmitted to Federal relations on certain conditions from changing their constitutions and violating their pledges, if this action in Arkansas is acquiesced in? I respectfully submit whether a precedent so dangerous to the stability of State Government, if not of the National Government also, should be recognized by Congress. I earnestly ask that Congress will take definite action in the matter to relieve the Executive from acting upon questions which should be decided by the legislative branch of the Government. (Signed,) U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Feb. 8, 1875.

CIVIL RIGHTS IN THE SOUTH.

ACTION OF THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE — PREPARATIONS TO DRAW THE COLOR LINE RIGIDLY—WHITE REPUBLICANS APPEALED TO TO DESERT THEIR PARTY.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 8.—The House of Representatives was the scene of intense excitement this morning, resulting from the recantation of the two leading members of the Republican Party on the floor, in consequence of the passage of the Civil Rights bill by the National House of Representatives—Messrs. W. B. Glenn, of Yadkin, a brother-in-law of Judge Thomas Settle, of the Supreme Court, and J. H. Foote, a former Federal appointee, of Wilkes. Mr. Glenn introduced the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Republican Party of the House of Representatives of the United States, disregarding the principles upon which our liberties were achieved, and overriding the social rights of the Anglo-Saxon race, has enacted a law whereby the two races in this country are compelled to associate on terms of perfect equality; and

Whereas, We believe that the result of this legislation will be to thoroughly and completely break down and demoralize the manhood of North Carolina; and

Whereas, It is a duty which every man, irrespective of his color or his connection in life, owes his country, his race, and his family, to condemn this reckless effort of the Republican Party to perpetuate its power by the utter destruction of the whole of the South; therefore

Resolved, That we, the General Assembly of North Carolina, do appeal to every man within the borders of our State to protest against this unjust and ungenerous treatment of our people; and especially do we beseech our brothers of the white race who have heretofore adhered to the Republican Party, to sever their connection with the same, for the reason that in this hour of extreme peril to our manhood all mere questions of party pride or passion should be forever sunk in the great issue for the protection of our morals, our social rights, and our race.

Messrs. Glenn and Foote followed with speeches. On the motion of another Republican member, action on the resolution was postponed until Friday. A number of other Republicans have declared their intention to indorse it, and it is probable that few white Republicans will be left in the House.

In closing his remarks Mr. Glenn said: "I declare that I hereby forever dissolve my connection with the Republican Party, and ally myself with the great party that is now building up in the South and North, for the preservation of constitutional government, and the purity and salvation of the Anglo-Saxon race of our great land."

A GEORGIA PAPER COUNSELS PATIENCE AND NON-RESISTANCE.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 8.—The *Daily Chronicle and Sentinel* of to-morrow will contain an editorial on the Civil Rights bill, which it thinks may now be considered a law. It declares the bill another act in the drama of hate, and says the sole purpose of the bill is to provoke disturbances in the South which will furnish capital for the Republican Party in its next campaign. "In war a good General ascertains, if possible, what his enemy would have him do, and then proceeds not to do it. To the attacks of the Radical Party the South must oppose a steady front of sublime patience. Insult must be met with forbearance. The people who vanquished great odds in the battle-field are now called upon to achieve, in the ruling of their spirits, greater triumphs than the taking of cities. Let these high resolves be made: Non-resistance, except in the courts and at the ballot-box. No triumph to our enemies by doing what they most desire us to do, to the mortification of ourselves, by falling into the trap they have set for us."

MISSISSIPPI.

THE BOND OF SHERIFF PETER CROSBY, OF VICKSBURG.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Feb. 8.—The bond of Peter Crosby as Sheriff and Tax Collector was presented to the Board of Supervisors to-day, and the board will act on it to-morrow.

FLORIDA.

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Feb. 8.—In the Legislature the situation remains unchanged. Two ballots were had to-day, with the following result: Bullock, 30, Bisbee, 30; the rest scattering.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LIQUOR LAW.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 8.—The Legislature has under consideration a proposition to repeal the Ten-Hour law The Committee on the Liquor Law have about completed their labor, and will soon report a comprehensive License bill which it is thought will meet the favor of the majority.

THE CARNIVAL AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 8.—King Carnival landed from a steamer at 4 o'clock P. M., and the Mayor formally delivered the keys of the city. Fully 20,000 persons witnessed the entry of the King.

WASHINGTON.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC LOBBY AGAIN REPULSED.

RENEWED PREDICTIONS OF SUCCESS—THEIR HOPES BASED ON THE RUSH IN THE LAST HOURS OF THE SESSION—THE SEWING-MACHINE LOBBY ALSO REBUFFED—THE WESTERN MINT—ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS, AND OTHER PLACES IN THE FIELD—THE REVENUE BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The predictions of Mr. Scott's people last night that they would get a favorable report to-day from the Senate Committee on Railroads was not verified, and the bill must go over for another week. Scott's men now say they lack only one vote in committee, and that they will have that before the next meeting. But they announced with equal confidence last night that they should have a majority to-day. There has been so much delay now in committee that it matters little what the report may be, and a favorable report would not diminish any of the parliamentary obstacles in the way of getting the bill through both Houses. There is only one thing that shakes the faith of the opponents of the bill, and that is the persistence and confidence of the lobby. But the lobby in this case is made up largely of men new to the business, who, as Uncle Sam Ward would say, "do not know when they are beaten, and when it is time to go home." And then such tremendous private interests are at stake that these people will hang to the last thread of hope. Their design undoubtedly is to endeavor to take advantage of the confusion and demoralization of the closing hours of the session, which have heretofore been seized for the salary grab, the Sanborn contracts, and the Pacific Mail subsidy.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE AND THE REVENUE.

The Ways and Means Committee intended to bring in the Revenue bill to-morrow, but it is now probable that the report cannot be made till Wednesday. Meanwhile the condition of the discussion remains practically unchanged. Members of the committee have been consulting with other members of the House and obtaining their views, but do not disclose their own intentions.

THE CABINET MAKERS AGAIN AT WORK.

Several stories of impending Cabinet changes were afloat last night, and are renewed and enlarged and embellished to-night. The departments now included in the rumors are the State, Justice, Treasury, and Post Office. Nobody can discover who originated these reports, but they are this time persistently circulated, and claim attention only for the statement. The rumors are unfounded and absurd.

THE DEMAND FOR A NEW MINT IN THE WEST.

A sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Finance this morning listened to arguments regarding the location of the new mint. The Chicago people are anxious to have the mint there, but their claims are antagonized by St. Louis, Omaha, and Cincinnati. There were present at the meeting most of the members of the Finance Committee, and several other Senators. No action was taken, and Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, remarked that, if the House should not pass a bill providing for additional revenues, it was not likely that any appropriation would be this year recommended for a new mint. A committee from Chicago was present, and Adam Smith and Gov. Bross presented the claims of that city to the committee. The claims of St. Louis were advocated by Senator Bogy, Mr. S. D. Howard, and others. Senator Morton pointed out the advantages of Indianapolis for the location of the mint. Senator Hitchcock spoke in favor of Omaha, and Mr. Sayler, of Ohio, a member of the House, urged the advantages of Cincinnati over all other cities. The discussion was animated and interesting.

THE SEWING-MACHING LOBBY AGAIN DEFEATED.

The sewing-machine lobby received a finishing blow in the Senate to-day, when a bill from the House of Representatives authorizing the Commissioner of Patents, upon due application made to him, to extend the patent of John W. Marsh, of Oxford, Mass., was taken up. This bill was reported favorably by the Committee on Patents, and it was explained by several Senators that the patent was for a trimming attachment used upon sewing-machines only in the manufacture of boots and shoes, and its extension would not give renewed life to any sewing-machine monopoly, and further that the inventor was poor, and thus far his patent had not been remunerative. There was a decided opposition to the bill from the beginning, and two or three Senators declared they would not vote for the extension of any sewing-machine patent whatever. The Senate refused to order the third reading of the bill by a vote of 13 yeas to 23 nays. The whole sewing-machine lobby ought to take this action as a warning for themselves and depart.

THE BANK-NOTE PRINTING.

Representatives of the New-York Bank-note Printing Companies appeared before the House Appropriation Committee to-day, and argued in favor of incorporating a clause in one of the regular appropriation bills providing for the printing of at least one side of the Government currency, and all the revenue and postage stamps by those companies. The Secretary of the Treasury has indicated to the committee that he would like to be heard before the matter is determined. The Banking and Currency Committee some time ago agreed to a bill requiring all the revenue and postage stamps and at least one impression of national bank notes, legal tenders, bonds, and all evidences of national indebtedness, to be done at the Treasury Department, but the bill is held up in committee and has not yet been reported. The Secretary is understood to favor the bill agreed upon by the Banking and Currency Committee.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.

The Appropriation Committee of the House has approved the item in the Military bill now before it for the construction of a telegraph line from Santa Fé to Fort Bayard, New-Mexico, and thence westward to connect with the line now operated in Arizona. Mr. Elkins the delegate from New-Mexico, has been a persistent advocate of this measure, and its success is due to his energetic action in the matter.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The Controller of the Currency occasionally receives letters from national banks complaining of the delay of the issue of new notes for notes which have been redeemed and destroyed. The delay in almost every instance, in such cases, arises from the fact that the bank whose currency has been destroyed has not a sufficient amount of new notes on hand in the office of the Controller for transmission in place of the old notes destroyed. On account of the large number of new notes which are needed to replace the old ones which are being destroyed, the engravers are unable to supply new notes with as much promptness as formerly, and it requires about thirty days for the engravers to file an order after its receipt. It is the intention of the Controller to supply national banks with new circulation in the course of from three to five days after notice is received from the Treasurer that he has been reimbursed. Nine hundred and eighty thousand dollars of legal-tender notes have been deposited with the Treasurer for the purpose of retiring national bank notes since the 1st inst., $450,000 of which was deposited by two national banks in the City of St. Paul, and $180,000 by a bank in the City of New-York. The total amount of legal tender notes deposited since the passage of the act of Jan. 14 is $2,274,000. The total amount of additional circulation issued since the passage of the act is $698,350.

APPOINTMENT OF A SPECIAL TREASURY AGENT.

Mr. Joseph F. Evans, for several years employed in the Treasury Department, has been appointed special agent of that department, and will probably be assigned to duty in a short time in charge of the Customs service on the Pacific coast, with headquarters at San Francisco.

THE LITTLE TARIFF BILL SIGNED.

The President has signed the act to amend the existing Customs and Internal Revenue laws and for other purposes, otherwise known as the "Little Tariff bill."

POSTAL CONTRACTS.

The opening of bids for carrying the mails in the several States and Territories, which has been in progress for several days, has not yet been completed. It is believed they will aggregate at least 60,000, those from Texas alone by actual count reaching 4,000.

THE PATENT LAW.

The memorial of James A. Whitney, President of the New-York Society of Practical Engineering, on the state of the Patent law presented by Mr. Wadleigh in the Senate to-day, states that recent decisions of the United States Courts have reversed the practice of the Patent Office in citing abandoned applications as references to deny patents on new improvements, and that a clause in the Senate bill, now in the hands of a committee, proposes to nullify the action of the courts. It is against this clause that the memorial is directed.

TELEGRAPH BILLS.

The amendments recommended by the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to Mr. Dorsey's Telegraph bill are immaterial, with the exception of one, which proposes to strike out the proviso that the charges for special press telegrams shall not exceed the rates charged to the Associated Press during the year 1875.

ELECTIONS IN ALABAMA.

A bill was introduced by Senator Spencer to apportion Representatives in Congress for the State of Alabama, providing for districting the State by counties, two of the eight members allowed by the last Apportionment act being now elected by the State at large.

THE TREASURY.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $9,297,952; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $47,445,000; coin, including $23,571,300 in gold certificates, $69,448,519; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $556,548.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

John L. Routt, of Illinois, to be Governor of Colorado, and C. M. Gibbens to be Postmaster at Winchester, Va.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations:

John L. Routt, of Illinois, Governor of Colorado Territory, vice Edward M. McCook, resigned; George Parker, Postmaster, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; G. L. Godfrey, Receiver of Public Lands at Des Moines; P. B. Johnson, Register of Land Office at Walla Walla, Washington Territory.

THE PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION.

A PROBABLE CASE OF PERJURY AGAINST "BILL" KING—THE DISTRICT GRAND JURY TO BE LEGALLY EMPANELED—INCONVENIENCE OF HAVING A MEMORY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The House to-day prepared the way for bringing an indictment for perjury against Bill King, by passing a bill to provide for empaneling a legal Grand Jury in the District. If the Senate will pass the same bill this week there will be time to find the indictment before the time fixed for the statute of limitations has run out, and King will then be a fugitive from the court as he is now from the committee. The only effect of the service of the summons of the committee will be, possibly, to deprive him of his pay as a member of the next House, till such time as he may be allowed to take his seat. His refusal to answer the summons, with the fact that he has been making most desperate attempts to avoid the committee, strengthens the moral conviction of his guilt. If he had been less prompt in denying his connection with the subsidy business, he might have now been in the more pleasant position of John G. Schumaker; and King's ability to forget, if he had thought of such subterfuge in time, cannot be questioned.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—A messenger of Sergeant at Arms Ordway arrived here this morning from Montreal. He had been on William S. King's track since the 20th of January, when he first obtained sight of him. He traced him to the great stock farm near Compton, about 115 miles from Montreal, and on the 2d of February, about 10 o'clock in the evening, placed in his hands the subpœna to appear before the Committee on Ways and Means to testify concerning his receiving $125,000 in connection with the Pacific Mail subsidy. King expressed much surprise that the messenger had found him, but did not indicate he would obey the summons.

Hiram Haskell, the Sergeant at Arms' Messenger, testified to the above facts before the Committee on Ways and Means this morning.

The committee will probably bring the matter before the House to-day with a view of having a warrant issued for King's arrest.

Whiting, who received $60,000 of Pacific Mail Steam-ship subsidy money, has been discovered in Hamilton, Canada, and a subpœna has been served on him by telegraph.

THE COLORADO GOVERNORSHIP.

RETIREMENT OF GOV. M'COOK—ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL ROUTT APPOINTED TO THE POSITION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—On the 5th of February the President addressed a letter to Gov. McCook, of Colorado, in which he alluded to the fact that some weeks ago Gov. McCook expressed to him a wish to retire from the Governorship of Colorado, and said he was then able to offer to him a transfer to the position of Second Assistant Postmaster General, to take place at once. The Governor, acknowledging the receipt of the communication, thanked the President most sincerely for his kind offer, but regretted that he could not, in justice to his personal and business affairs, accept the position. Referring to their conversation of December last, he renews the request then made to be relieved from duty as Governor of Colorado. The Governor thanked the President for this additional evidence of his friendship, and for his many favors both in civil and official life. On the 8th of February the President replied that he suggested the transfer knowing that Governor McCook deserved to be relieved from the Governorship, the resignation of which he reluctantly accepted. The nomination of Second Assistant Postmaster General Routt to the Governorship of Colorado was to-day confirmed without the formality of reference to the Committee on Territories. Representative Tyner, of Indiana, will be the successor of Mr. Routt.

THE INDIANS.

ATTACK OF AMERICANS AND MEXICANS ON A CAMP OF MESCALEROS IN NEW-MEXICO—ATROCIOUS MURDER OF TWO SQUAWS BY THE SAME MISCREANTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The following has been received here:

MESCALERO APACHE AGENCY,
FORT STANTON, New-Mexico, Jan. 20, 1875.

Hon. E. P. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the night of the 10th inst. the citizens, composed of Americans and Mexicans, made a desperate attack on the Mescaleros, who were encamped about two miles from the agency. When the attack was made the Indians reported at once. On receiving the intelligence I called on the military for protection. Major D. R. Clendenin, commanding the post, acted promptly in sending a company of cavalry, but before the troops reached the field of action the raiders had done their work.

The engagement lasted nearly an hour. It is supposed several Indians were killed, but this is not certain, as the Indians are unwilling to admit that they met with any loss. The raiders took some sixty head of horses. They were pursued by the military, who failed to accomplish anything.

Subsequent to the raid alluded to, on the 10th inst., the Indians moved their tents within a few rods of the agency. On the evening of the 15th inst. it was rumored that the raiders would make another attack, and there was a general stampede, the Indians all leaving except fifteen or twenty. The day following information came to the agency that the Indians had left the reservation. On receiving the intelligence I sent a communication to the commanding officer of the post asking for military aid to bring them back to their reservation. Capt. Randlett, with a company of cavalry, went in pursuit of the Indians, and has returned, not having found any. They are doubtless hid in the mountains. The second day after the Indians left, two old squaws said they could find them. I gave them a note to the head chief, having my interpreter interpret the contents of the note, as has been my custom in bringing the Indians to the reservation. The squaws were absent three days, and when within one and a half miles of the agency on the reservation were murdered and scalped by a party of Mexicans and their horses taken. My employes buried the bodies of the squaws. I think I shall be able to find the parties who murdered them, and shall, as soon as the excitement abates, have them arrested. At the present time the excitement is such that it would be difficult to get the civil authorities to act, as they would be overpowered by an outside pressure.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. D. CROTHERS,
United States Indian Agent.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—1 A. M.—The barometer has very generally fallen in the Middle and Eastern States, but risen again in the Southern States, the Ohio and Missouri Valleys. The pressure is highest in the North-west, and is falling especially in the South-west. Low temperature, clear weather, and north-west winds prevail north and east of Virginia. South-westerly winds, with clear weather, prevail in the South Atlantic States, and with cloudy weather on the Western Gulf coast. Clear, very cold north and west winds are reported from the Upper Mississippi Valley.

The rivers rose at Memphis and Vicksburg, and fell at Nashville.

PROBABILITIES.

During Tuesday, in the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, stationary and rising barometer, stationary or rising temperature, cool westerly winds and clear weather.

For the Western Gulf States, falling barometer, high temperature, southerly winds, cloudy weather, and possibly rain.

For Tennessee, the Ohio, the lower Missouri, and upper Mississippi valleys, and the North-west, light change in barometer and temperature, fresh north and west winds, and clear weather, possibly followed by north and east winds, attending the development of a storm in the South-west.

For the lake region, stationery barometer, westerly winds, lower temperature, generally clear weather, with occasional local snows.

For the Middle and Eastern States rising barometer, lower temperature, except on the middle Atlantic coast, north-west, backing to south-west winds, and generally clear weather.

The river will fall above Memphis and rise slightly below that point.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	13°	7°	3:30 P. M.	30°	19°
6 A. M.	14°	6°	6 P. M.	27°	18°
9 A. M.	15°	7°	9 P. M.	24°	15°
12 M.	21°	13°	12 P. M.	23°	13°

Average temperature yesterday........12¼°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year........20⅞°

AN UNKNOWN MAN FROZEN TO DEATH.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—The dead body of an unknown man, about forty-five years old, who had fallen into the water, was discovered this morning at Jones' Falls, just below the Pratt Street Bridge. When found the arms were stretched out on the ice and the legs were in the water, the body and limbs being frozen stiff. Nothing was found on his person by which to identify the man.

SNOW-STORM IN HALIFAX, N. S.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 8.—A great snow-storm, with a high wind, is raging here. The harbor will probably be frozen over before morning.

COLD WEATHER IN CANADA—37° BELOW ZERO IN OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 8.—The weather for the past two days has been colder than any known for years. The thermometer here this morning registered 37° below zero, at Peche 32°, Desert 34°, Brockville 33°, Parry Sound 15°, Dover 4°, London 5°, and Toronto 4°.

THE ICE IN THE LACHINE CANAL.

MONTREAL, Canada, Feb. 8.—The river has fallen considerably. The ice in the Lachine Canal touches bottom, in consequence of which 5,000 men are thrown out of employment by the stoppage of the mills along the canal.

UTAH.

THE PERFORMANCE OF "THE GILDED AGE" ENJOINED.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 8.—The performance of the play "the Gilded Age" was stopped here this evening by injunction.

The Utah Southern Railroad is completed to Santaquin.

Brigham Young returns to this city from St. George, Utah, Feb. 10.

SHIPPING DISASTERS.

NEW-CASTLE, Del., Feb. 8.—The steam-ship Vindicator, from New-York for Philadelphia, was cut by the ice while coming up the bay yesterday, and fears are entertained of her sinking, but efforts will be made to save her by discharging her cargo. The steam-tug Hudson sunk some time during the night. One of the crew of the Vindicator was drowned after several attempts had been made to save him

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

THE ELECTIONS—GRAND BALL AT THE NEW OPERA-HOUSE.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—Additional returns from the election in the Seine-et-Oise yesterday show that M. Valentin, the candidate of the Republicans, was elected to the Assembly. There was also an election for member of the Assembly in the Cotes du Nord, but there was no choice, and a second ballot will be taken.

A grand ball for the benefit of the poor took place last night in the new opera-house. The orchestra was led by Johann Strauss. There was a great crowd present, including the members of the Cabinet and other prominent persons. One hundred and fifty thousand francs were realized.

SPAIN.

CARLIST CHIEFS KILLED BY THEIR OWN MEN—RETREAT OF DON CARLOS.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—A dispatch from Bayonne contains the following intelligence of military operations in the north of Spain:

The Alfonsist troops have entered Estella.

The Carlist chiefs Mendiri and Argonz were killed by their own men.

Don Carlos has retreated to the town of Vergara, Province of Guipuzcoa.

THE ALFONSISTS SAID TO HAVE SUSTAINED HEAVY LOSSES.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Dispatches from Spain do not confirm the report of the capture of Estella by the Alfonsists. The Carlists claim that they have regained the ground they lost in Guipuzcoa; that Gen. Loma has been compelled to abandon Zarauz and Guetaria and is hemmed in at San Sebastian; and that the Alfonsists have lost 1,200 killed in the recent engagements.

RETURN OF ALFONSO TO THE CAPITAL—JOVELLAR TAKING COMMAND.

MADRID, Feb. 8.—King Alfonso will return to Madrid on Saturday. Gen. Jovellar takes the chief command of the Army of the North.

A steamer with 400 troops leaves Cadiz shortly for Cuba.

GREAT BRITAIN.

APPREHENSIONS FOR THE POTATO CROP FROM THE COLORADO BEETLE.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—In the House of Commons Sir Michael Hecks-Beach, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in reply to an inquiry of Mr. Herbert as to danger to the potato crops from the Colorado beetle, stated that only Germany and Belgium had taken prohibitory steps against the introduction of the disease, and he believed the danger from that cause was greatly exaggerated. He added that he had already consulted with the Privy Council and would carefully watch the subject.

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

ARREST OF AN AUSTRIAN OFFICER FOR PUBLISHING AN ATTACK ON GERMANY.

VIENNA, Feb. 9.—Archduke Johann Salvator of Tuscany, an officer of the Austrian army has been ordered under arrest, because in a pamphlet on military reorganization he violently attacks Germany, and declares that war between Austria and Germany is impending.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Dr. Isaac N. Marseilis, of Philadelphia, died suddenly on Sunday, aged seventy-four years.

Edmond Gay, senior member of the firm of E. Gay & Co., grain dealers, of Albany, died yesterday morning.

The meeting of the National Grange at Charleston, S. C., was engaged yesterday in the transaction of routine business only.

Charles W. Emerson, for the past six years connected with the Boston *Herald*, died in Boston yesterday of congestion of the brain.

It is reported that the schooner Penery, of the Isle of Holt, which left Eastport, Me., last week, has been lost on the "Wolves." No particulars have yet been received.

At the South-west Pass, New-Orleans, the ship Princeton, cotton laden, which was set on fire by lightning about two weeks ago, is again on fire in the hold. She is being towed up to the city.

John Wood, alias Hall, alias Blakely, and Henry Johnson, colored, two of the men who recently robbed an express messenger, have been arrested at Memphis, Tenn., and have divulged the names of their associates.

Theodore F. Vail, editor of the *Herald* at Winsted, Conn., died yesterday, aged forty-three years. He served in the war in the Second Connecticut Artillery, and was Adjutant of the regiment when mustered out of service.

James McCann, an Irishman employed at the west shaft of the Hoosac tunnel at North Adams, Mass., was beaten to death in a drunken row yesterday afternoon. The officers are in pursuit of the supposed murderer.

Brodie's mill and adjoining storehouse at Cote St. Paul, Montreal, were destroyed by fire last night. The building was insured for $25,000. The contents were valued at $10,000, on which there was insurance for half that amount.

At the annual meeting of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, yesterday, the following was reported: Gross earnings for last year, $3,505,919; expenses, $2,436,133, showing the net earnings to be $1,068,786. The report also shows a decrease in expenses of $975,000.

On Sunday night a fire broke out in Engine House No. 5, a frame building in Central avenue, Hunter's Point. The fire made such rapid progress that it was impossible to save the engine, which was entirely consumed. An adjoining row of two-story frame tenements then caught, and the flames were thence communicated to another row of wooden buildings in Central avenue. By this time two engines arrived from Brooklyn and the fire was soon got under control. The entire loss, exclusive of the value of the engine, which was valued at $1,000, is reckoned at $20,000. There was but little insurance.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE JOHN HANCOCK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 8.—At the annual meeting of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company to-day, the deficit in the premium note account, in consequence of over-payments to policy-holders in 1869, through the error of the Secretary, was shown to be nearly $90,000. The meeting was marked by angry discussion on the part of the policy-holders, some of whom animadverted in strong terms on the management. The President stated that the Company will probably show after the examination by the Commissioner, a surplus of not less than $40,000 or $50,000 over all its liabilities. The meeting finally appointed a committee of four to co-operate with the Examining Committee of three in investigating the affairs of the company, and to report at an adjourned meeting to be held two weeks from to-day, to which time the election of officers was postponed.

DEATH FROM COAL-GAS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 8.—William Matthews, with his wife and child, while temporarily staying at the house of a friend on Friday night last, were overcome by coal-gas from a stove in their chamber. The child was found dead, and Matthews and his wife insensible. Matthews recovered somewhat, but his wife is still suffering, and it is feared she will not recover.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF TILTON.

A FEW SENSATIONS IN COURT—MORE LETTERS READ—TILTON'S ESTIMATE OF OLIVER JOHNSON—HIS PERSONAL PROPERTY—THE STORIES OF IMMORALITIES CHARGED AGAINST TILTON.

The keen air did not prevent the audience in the court-room yesterday from being fully as numerous as ever. And not only were they as numerous, but they were far more disorderly than usual. During the latter portion of the proceedings, where some sharp passages occurred between Mr. Evarts and the witness, Tilton, the laughter and comment of the crowd was so noticeable and discourteous that Judge Neilson, on several occasions, had to request silence in terms of curtness and command. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher and their sons were early in their seats. Mrs. Tilton came into court as usual with Mrs. Fields, the Quaker lady, Mrs. Phelps, and Mrs. Dunkley. Several other ladies, whose names were not known, occupied seats in the court-room. Mr. E. W. Stoughton, the distinguished lawyer, and Judge Comstock, of Syracuse, formerly a member of the Court of Appeals, occupied seats on the bench with Judge Neilson. The proceedings were begun by the reading of a letter of Tilton, dated Oshkosh, Wis., Feb. 14, 1867. In this letter, addressed "My dear orthodox wife," and signed "your heterodox husband," the writer enters upon some singular speculations as to the contraction of an earthly marriage by the Redeemer. The next letter read was dated Akron, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1869, and was the one in which Tilton, after complaining of the extravagant expenditure in maintaining the house in Livingston street, and asseverating his intention not to purchase any more pictures, concludes by saying: "Dress the children in calico for a year, and let me get out of my misery. Yours, in dust and ashes, Theodore Tilton." This was followed by a sympathetic and loving letter from Mrs. Tilton, in which she tells her husband that though a poor house-keeper, she will try and obey his wishes, and renews expressions of her love for him. A letter of Tilton from Akron, Ohio, Dec. 2, 1866, was read, in which he tells his wife that Beecher has ceased to be his soul's prop, and that Beecher is not so morally great as he had been. The letter of Mrs. Tilton, read next, advised her husband to give up lecturing and return home. It described the visit of a young lady named Kitty Belcher to Miss Florence Tilton, and the efforts of the young ladies at a successful manufacture of caramels. It also told of Bessie Turner's boarding at the Home, and her playing the piano for the inmates of that institution. This created some merriment in court, and Mrs. Tilton smiled when the portion regarding Bessie Turner was read. Then came a letter from Tilton to his wife, in which the following passage occurs:

"But I have discovered, by searching my soul, that I love you more than any human being ought to love another. I have seen some noble women this Summer, whom I admire, and whom, in a certain way, I love. All my life I have known something of the nature and experience of true friendship."

This closed the reading of the letters, and the cross-examination proper was resumed by Mr. Evarts. It was a severe one. While Mr. Evarts was unbending, although ever courteous, Tilton, who was suffering from a severe headache, at times grew nettled and nervous. On the one side it was an apparently colloquial course of questions, while on the other it seemed a designed effort on the part of the witness not only to answer the questions, but overreach the questioner by added and extraneous explanations. Tilton said that after the publication of the correspondence of Mrs. Tilton in the Chicago *Tribune*, he collected half the correspondence for republication in the New-York *Herald*. When asked who Oliver Johnson was, he answered that he had been editor of the *Anti-Slavery Standard* and *Independent*, and concluded the reply by saying, "and he is the man whom I put in the *Christian Union* to help Mr. Beecher to carry his case so that the public eye could not see it." Mr. Evarts protested against this style of answering, and asked the court to strike the reply from the record, which was done. Tilton said, "Mr. Evarts, if you want to know who Mr. Johnson is I can give you a written biography of him, which he has prepared for me to use, to be printed after his death." This caused a laugh in the court-room, which Judge Neilson at once suppressed. Again, in answer to a question whether he was acquainted with Mr. Johnson now, Tilton said that he was not—that he would not recognize him in the street. Mr. Evarts said, "But you would know his person," and Tilton instantly answered, "That is all I would care to know." This caused more laughter, and the Judge was again compelled to call the audience to order. Tilton then said that he had liked Mr. Johnson very much, and that Mrs. Tilton never had, as she thought him a heretic in religion, and did not wish him to visit the house. Mrs. Tilton smiled at this statement of her husband. In reply to several questions from Mr. Evarts, Tilton placed his net income from the lecture platform at about $7,000 a year. He said he had no idea what the circulation of the *Independent* was at the time he became its editor, but thought that Mr. Bowen told him it was about 17,000. The circulation subsequently increased to 50,000. He went on the staff of the *Independent* at a salary of $700 per annum and when he left his salary was $7,000 a year. Immediately before that he had $5,000 and some share of the profits. When asked how long that rate continued, he replied, "I do not know; it is so long since I have had such an income as that, that it is almost like a haze and fog; I would like to divide it now." Mr. Evarts said he would like to divide it for him, and Tilton answered that if he could make it actual, it would be a supreme delight. Judge Neilson was again called upon to repress the unseemly merriment of the audience.

Mr. Evarts then questioned Tilton as to his personal property. In respect to his valuation of $25,000 for his house and furniture in Livingston street, Tilton said he valued his house at $17,500 and his furniture at $7,500. There was a mortgage of $10,000 on the house. He had been offered $10,250 for a share in the *Tribune* Publishing Company, the profits from which he always gave to his father. His three acres of ground at Llwellyn Park was free and clear of mortgage, and he had always valued it as worth $10,000. He emphatically denied having ever offered it for sale at $2,500. He said that he had understood his Prospect Park lot, value $10,000, had been sold, owing to the non-payment of taxes but that he had not thought of it in two or three years.

After a series of queries regarding Mr. Tilton's contracts with Mr. Bowen, Mr. Evarts passed on to the time of the letter demanding Mr. Beecher's retirement from Brooklyn and Plymouth Church. Mr. Tilton was asked regarding his interview with Mr. Bowen in reference to the scandalous stories. He said that he called on Bowen with Oliver Johnson, and Bowen said that stories of immoralities with women, of atrocities against Tilton, had reached him like an avalanche from all quarters of the world. He said to Bowen, "Bring my accuser face to face with me," and Bowen said, "I think that is fair." Mr. Evarts then asked him, "Didn't you understand that the reason for your seeing Mr. Bowen, and your friend thinking it proper for you to see Mr. Bowen, was that the stories that had been told to him concerning you were such that would not tolerate your continuing in his employ?" Tilton, with considerable warmth, replied, "No, Sir; it was not, for Mr. Bowen had for fifteen years retailed just such stories about Mr. Beecher, and had been his chief pew-holder, and Mr. Beecher had been his chief writer, and no such stories would affect him in Mr. Bowen's employ, whether as minister or editor." Tilton was then asked whether he had heard of any stories prejudicial to himself, and said that an evening paper in this City had published a statement saying he was going to elope to Europe with a lady, which was a lie. He also had heard a scandalous story regarding an occurrence at Winstead, Conn., which was also a lie. Mr. Evarts then asked him if he had ever heard a story regarding a similar occurrence at Faribault, Minn. Tilton at once became very excited, and said, "What is that, Mr. Evarts? I never heard of it; let us have it out now." Mr. Evarts smiled and said, "We will have it out now." Mr. Evarts then handed Tilton a letter written at Tidioute, Penn., for identification. At this point a recess was taken.

On the resumption of the proceedings Mr. William A. Beach, the senior counsel for the plaintiff, came into court with his brother, Mr. Mills Beach. Mr. Evarts resumed his cross-examination by asking Tilton if he could fix the date of the letter written from Tidioute. Tilton said Mr. Evarts could easily fix it by means of Mrs. Tilton's diary, which she took with her when leaving her house. Mr. Evarts said he had no control over Mrs. Tilton's diary, and asked the court to direct the witness to answer the question. Judge Neilson admonished Tilton not to introduce Mrs. Tilton's name in such a manner. Tilton then said he thought he could fix the date of the letter by his lecture list. From this point Mr. Evarts recurred to the Bowen interview. Tilton said that before Mr. Johnson left, Bowen expressed himself as extremely solicitous to know what Mr. Beecher's precise relations had been to Mrs. Tilton, and that he answered Mr. Beecher had made impure proposals to Mrs. Tilton. When Johnson went away Bowen said that Beecher ought not to be allowed to remain in his pulpit. Bowen then said that he could take no steps toward the accomplishment of any such object as that, because he had in the previous February received from Beecher a humiliating confession of his guilt, and Bowen had given him pardon. But Bowen stated that if Tilton would make the demand, he would substantiate it, and bring a volume of evidence to see it carried into effect. Then and there Tilton wrote the letter, placed it in an unaddressed and open envelope and handed it to Bowen for delivery to Beecher. From a question of Mr. Evarts it was learned by Tilton's answer that Bowen had suggested embodying in the demand a direction that Beecher should cease editing the *Christian Union*, and that Tilton left this out of the letter, telling Bowen he had demanded enough. Mr. Evarts then asked whether he thought the letter would have driven Beecher out of Brooklyn. Tilton answered that he thought it would have done so, and then, referring to Beecher, said, "He will, too." This created a great sensation in court. Mrs. Beecher laughed outright, and Mr. Beecher's face wore an almost imperceptible sneer. Then Mr. Evarts asked Tilton whether on having the angry interview with Bowen, he went home, and in the presence of persons other than Mrs. Tilton said, "I am ruined." Tilton said "No, I was not ruined." Mr. Evarts said he did not ask him whether he was ruined, but whether he had said in presence of the nurse and other persons that he was ruined. Tilton said he did not; that he was not in the habit of talking to any nurse, and finally wound up by asking Mr. Evarts who the nurse was. Mr. Evarts replied rather sharply, that when he was on the stand he would answer all questions. The court again admonished Tilton to answer the questions of counsel in a proper manner. Tilton was then questioned as to the number of persons to whom he told his story. He admitted that even when he first spoke to Frank Moulton he only accused Beecher of making improper advances to his wife. To many he had used words intended to convey the impression that his wife was a pure woman, and with some show of feeling declared "and if any word of mine could to-day carry that effect around the world, I should like to utter it." Mrs. Tilton was looking up to the ceiling and fanning herself composedly. From this point the line of cross-examination was directed to the famous stormy night interview with Beecher, in Moulton's house. Tilton said that when he read Mrs. Tilton's confession Beecher made a motion as if to speak, and that he said, "Hear me to the end," and Beecher did. Mr. Evarts then asked Tilton if Mr. Beecher did not then say, "Theodore, this is all a dream." Tilton answered: "I think he said: "I am as one in a dream. I am in Dante's Inferno." Mr. Evarts said: Are you sure he referred to Dante's Inferno?" Tilton replied, "I am not sure—I am certain." Mr. Evarts said, "I don't know the distinction, but there is some, I suppose." Tilton said, "Excuse me, Mr. Evarts; I do not wish to be captious. I am certain the sun rose this morning, I am sure it will rise to-morrow morning." Tilton then went on to say that Mr. Beecher expressed his great grief and surprise that Mrs. Tilton had written such a document, and that he then said, "It is but a few short squares to my house, you can go there and see for yourself," and that Mr. Beecher then staggered down the stairs, and left the house with Moulton to go to Livingston street and see Mrs. Tilton. Tilton's cross-examination will be resumed to-day.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The proceedings in court were not commenced till 11:15 o'clock.

Mr. Evarts—Our learned friends have produced to us, I think, all the letters we have asked for excepting one, that I can read from the book, they say, which they will not question. One of them is somewhat imperfect—a letter from Mr. Tilton to his wife. [Reading:]

OSHKOSH, WIS., Feb. 14, 1867.

MY DEAR, ORTHODOX WIFE: I have been speculating considerably lately on the character and career of Jesus, and I wonder whether you will be shocked when I mention one of my meditations. It is this: How would He have appeared in the character of a married man? Certainly, even to your reverential and adoring view of Him as "God manifested in the flesh," there ought to be nothing profane in the supposition. If He consented to be born of a woman, why might He not have consented to be married to a woman? And, if He was the son of an earthly parent, why might He not have been the father of a mortal child? He loved some of His disciples better than others—as, for instance, John. He undoubtedly loved some few women devotedly, perhaps passionately. Now, why might He not have loved one, chief and chosen among those women, on whom He might have poured the whole fullness of His heart, and on whose finger He might have set a marriage-ring, making her, indeed, like the Church, the "Pride of Christ?" I confess that, if a new historic investigation should reveal the proof that Jesus was a married man, instead of an unmated lover of all the world, I would see an additional glory in the most wonderful of all historic characters. Nor do I know of any evidence to show that He was ever married.

If either Mary or Martha, or any other saintly woman, had been His wife, the fact would probably have been mentioned; and yet what would we have known of His friend Peter's wife except for the fact that her mother was once sick of a fever? Men's wives are not necessarily known of history. Of course, the probability is that Jesus was never married. Yet this is by no means a certainty.

And as there remains a possibility that He was, it is a pleasing reflection for me that while He was living in Capernaum, in the house of Peter, (one of His disciples,) He might there have enjoyed also the still sweeter companionship of a wife of His own. I know that even Renan says "Jesus never married." Even admitting the fact, however, this does not deny the *propriety* of His marrying, if He had chosen to marry.

But if Jesus had taken a wife and fathered a family, I believe that this fact would have so completely humanized Him in the eyes of all the world that he never would have been regarded as God, or the Only-begotten Son of God. And yet, if, as the Son of Mary, he had become the husband of a Galilean girl, and these twain had dwelt in a cottage by the Lake of Genesaret, and unto them had been born children like those of whom He said: "Suffer them to come unto me," let me inquire whether or not you would love the character of Jesus any less than you love it now? Answer.

Your heterodox husband,
THEODORE TILTON.

The above letter was marked "D 93."

Mr. Evarts—I read a letter of Mr. Tilton to his wife, dated:

HIS AND HER EXTRAVAGANCE.

AKRON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1869.

MY DEAR WIFE: Ever since last October I have been lecturing every week—sometimes every night, and the proceeds have all been swallowed up in my extravagant debts. If this spendthrift tendency of mine is ever to be curbed, it must be by your helpful criticism of it—not by a parallel liberality of outlay by yourself. I am putting myself daily to as much fatigue as human nature can endure, in order, if possible, to clear off my obligations to my creditors, and to keep afterward abreast with the world. Your letter, a few days ago, stating that you could not live on your salary, made me sick at heart; and, temporarily, I felt like giving up my journey and going home. To-day you send me a bill of $58 for Cad's clothes—an amount which I regard as so great for a family of our moderate resources as to be almost as wicked as my own outlays for pictures. In all the three weeks of my last absence, I have not made above expenses $400. Not one penny of all my lecture earnings for years has ever yet gone into a bank. I look upon our money-spending tendencies as cruelly wrong. At this moment I am well nigh broken down in voice, and know not how I shall get through with to-night's lecture. Am I wrong when I say that I cannot look with equanimity on squandering so much money in fine dresses for the children? My heart suffers a pang in saying this; but I cannot help saying it. We must either sell our establishment in Brooklyn, or else manage it on a less expensive scale. I have made a vow to buy not another picture, and not another unnecessary article during the present year. It is with something like a shudder that I look forward to the prolonged slavery of public lecturing every Winter; and, if the proceeds are to be freely thrown away by both of us, I may as well stop it now. I have suffered for ten days past an agony of remorse at the fruitless exertions I have made by three years of speaking—fruitless because their harvest has been unprofitably spent. Judging by all the families I visit, *I know that we are literally throwing away our inheritance.* At last I am aroused; and I appeal to you to put a peremptory check upon any and every unnecessary expenditure which *you see me make.* Dress the children in calico for a year, and let me get out of my misery. Yours in dust and ashes,

THEODORE TILTON.

Mr. Evarts—A letter of Mrs. Tilton, dated Friday, Jan. 31, 1868—1 o'clock P. M. [Reading:]

MY DEAR HUSBAND: I have just returned from Mattie's, and saw your bust, loved it, and could not bear to leave that precious head behind me. I felt a sense of cruelty. * * * Oh! Theodore, darling, I am haunted night and day by the remorse of knowing that because of my harshness and indifference to you, you were driven to despair, perhaps sin; and these last years of unhappiness I sometimes feel it to be the unpardonable sin; God cannot forgive me. But if you only may be restored to your former loveliness I shall be content to live my life in penance, yea, in disgrace. I am the chief of sinners!! I understand perfectly how you have felt. I carry in my soul this burden black of sin, yet appear to my children and friends calm and happy. "Woe unto you, whited sepulchre!" I hear perpetually. I will carry these agonies gladly, for I know a life of happiness *awaits you.*

To return to the bust. The spirit of your face is caught in its earnestness; the eyes do not quite suit me, but this must ever be the fault of statues.

I received this morning your letter from Syracuse inclosing check for $100. It makes me *very happy* that you give me an exact statement of your affairs. I appreciate the confidence, after all you have suffered through me, to the depths of my soul. I shall try to follow your wish in *every particular;* and though I am a poor housekeeper and provider, I never felt so great an impulse to use my judgment and all my faculties to help you. If the past were not ever present, I believe I might yet bless you.

You are the only human being I have harmed! Oh, wretched woman that I am!

I hear from Mattie that Mrs. Gibson was left entirely destitute, Mr. G. having even sold his life insurance a few weeks before his death. Mrs. Gibson and all the family are residing at Mr. Beecher's since the funeral. I have not seen him since you left, nor do not wish to unless he believes in and loves you perfectly. Darling, we must both cultivate our self-respect by being what we *seem.* Then will be fulfilled my ideal marriage—to you, and you only, a wife—but contact of the body with no other; while, then, a pure friendship with *many* may be enjoyed, ennobling us. Let us have not a shadow of doubt of each other. Though all the world are weak, yet will *we* be strong.

God accept and bless us both. Now are we one.

By-by. Faithfully yours.

Be not offended that I iterate and reiterate my love. I must. But destroy all my letters.

Mr. Evarts (holding in his hand the printed book of letters)—The letter of Mr. Tilton to his wife, "Sunday Night, Akron, Ohio, Dec. 2." (To Mr. Tilton)—Mr. Tilton, there is a memorandum in pencil, and I ask you if that forms part of the original date? A.—It is probably my own. The date, 1866, is marked on it as my other letters are.

Q.—That you suppose to be a part of the date? A.—I presume it is.

Mr. Evarts (reading)—Dec. 2, then, in the year 1866.

MY DARLING: I have just been moved to write a long letter to Mrs. B—w about May.

(To Mr. Fullerton)—Mrs. Bradshaw, I believe?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts (continuing reading:)

It is chiefly about having a purpose in life, and how to carry it out. Of late I have been thinking much of my own life.

You know that I don't attach as much importance as many do to certain churchly ideas of the Christian life. It seems to me that the truest method, and the surest, of developing a Christian character is never to swerve from one's own inward idea of right, whether or not this ideal be in conformity with the prevailing conventional notions of good men, or of the best of men.

I have been looking back upon my ten years of public life, and judging of its motives. Looking back thus, I can see that I have always been earnest and straightforward, but always *too* much in the interest of myself, and too little willing to be counted as nothing in comparison with the work to which I have been set as an instrument.

Lately I have been endeavoring to ascertain what are my earthly ambitions; to struggle with them and conquer them. I have no ambition to be rich—I never had; none to be in political office; none for social or fashionable pre eminence; none, that I can detect, for oratorical distinction; and not a great deal for a literary reputation. My public notoriety occasionally flushes me with pleasure. But, on the whole, I believe I can truthfully say that I have, in great measure, put aside the idols which I used to worship.

I once believed, judging by my personal experience, that public life, particularly such a life as that of a young man prematurely famous—is bad for the character and crippling to the soul. I used to feel this at times in keen self-reproaches.

But, when one has at first tasted the sweets of reputation, and at last of their insipidity, I think he gets a more sober, philosophic, and just view of what is valuable, and what is valueless, in life, than in almost any other way.

As a consequence, many of the men of great fame whom I intimately know make no such ruling impression on my mind as many of my private friends do.

But, if I had no reputation myself, I should still be dazzled by theirs, as I was once dazzled years ago. For instance, I like Mr. Beecher in many respects as well as I ever did. But he has ceased to be my soul's prop—ceased to inspire me to my best life. I believe he is not as morally great as he once was. I do not now refer at all to his political views. His political views have made no change in my feelings toward him as a friend. But there was an older virtue which has since gone out of him—an influence which used to brighten my life when I came under its ray: an influence, however, which became gradually quenched like a vanishing sunbeam.

Henceforth I take no patterns after public men—great men—famous men. They are not so good as my wife and children. Half an hour's talk with Mrs. —— makes me a better man than a half-dozen sermons could do. I have had a sweet Sabbath day—one that has baptized my soul.

I spoke to 1,000 children this afternoon, and I have been in a glow ever since. This will account for the fact that I have written two such sermons in letters. But now I end. Good night. Forever yours,

THEODORE.

Mr. Fullerton (to Mr. Evarts)—That is such "*sermonic* letters.

Mr. Evarts—Yes; "sermonic letter"—"written two such sermonic letters." (To Mr. Shearman)—Those corrections ought to be made.

A pause then ensued; counsel looking over the letters.

Mr. Shearman — Letter from Mrs. Tilton, (reading:)

SHE ADVISES HIM NOT TO MAKE A WESTERN TOUR AGAIN.

SATURDAY, A. M., March 6, 1869.

MY DARLING: I have looked with great annoyance and pain on the map to learn your whereabouts, and realize the immense labors you were going through, before your letter, just now received, desired me to do so. Don't make a Western tour again; with your salary and the engagements near home, we will try to pay off our debt and educate our children. Besides, the little new baby will reward us both for our labors, I feel sure. The snow is falling fast now; full of happiness should I be could I comfort you to-day. Kittie Belcher is visiting Flory, and they are making caramels in the kitchen.

The note from Philadelphia is very curious. Bessie is all right. She comes to Sunday-school every Sunday, and visits me once a fortnight, is boarding at the "Home," and has fallen in with some rich families in Fifth avenue, where she has found enough to do sewing by the day, and they pay her amply. She has been to several concerts in New-York, and received a very gay valentine, and, on the whole, appears quite contented. She does all the playing for the institution every evening for the girls to dance, has had but one sick headache. I feel thankful daily that I am relieved of her care. Do you not know when I may look for you? I have come to the end of my printed list; now only the few changed appointments remain. Mother's affairs stand at *statue quo.* She sleeps well. This change I never expected; all under my roof seems marvelous to me. That luxurious ride in the cars was followed by weariness, vexation, and disappointment. How very, very often has it been thus with us in our life, and I am impotent to help you. Farewell.

YOUR DEAR WIFE.

I mailed a hurried line to you last night, to Kokomo; so did Frank Moulton. I only now discovered the mistake.

Mr. Shearman (to plaintiff's counsel)—Now the letter of Feb. 21, 1867.

Mr. Morris—That has not been called for.

Mr. Porter—Yes. You have not given us that letter.

Mr. Morris—Oh! I think that letter was handed you on Friday.

Mr. Beach—That letter has been read.

Mr. Morris—You have read the letter, at any rate.

Mr. Shearman—I have read all the letters I have had.

Mr. Beach—There is no objection to your reading it again.

Mr. Shearman—No; now this letter of Aug. 28.

Mr. Morris—That I cannot find. Yes; you got that this morning.

Mr. Shearman—There was another one from New-York.

Mr. Morris—Oh! that we have not got.

Mr. Shearman—This is one written on Saturday night.

Mr. Morris—Well, that I have not got.

Mr. Fullerton (to Mr. Shearman)—Did you call for the one of Aug. 28, 1869?

Mr. Porter—Yes, Sir. The one in the printed book can be substituted.

Mr. Porter (to Mr. Morris, *sotto voce*, and handing back a package of letters)—Now, Judge, I must insist that you notice what I hand back to you.

Mr. Evarts (reading)—"Saturday night, Brooklyn, Aug. 28, 1869." There seems to be but a portion of it here. [To Mr. Porter:] Have not we read this first part?

Mr. Porter—I do not know. See if you find anything corresponding with it.

Mr. Shearman—The first part of it was left out.

Mr. Fullerton (handing to Mr. Evarts)—This is the letter you are looking for.

Mr. Evarts—It is here, but is not complete. [Reading:]

THE MOST WRETCHED SUMMER OF HIS LIFE.

SATURDAY NIGHT,
BROOKLYN, Aug. 28, 1869.

MY DEAR WIFE: I find myself alone, but hardly lonesome; wearied, but not sleepy; restless, but not without peace of soul to-night, and so I turn my thoughts to you and the children in your mountain nest. My letters of late have been so hurried and barren that I have sometimes wished I had not sent such and such a one. I know your sensitiveness to my words, and I have been chiding myself for allowing you to see by pen and ink, but I have been greatly driven day and night, for two or three weeks past, to the apparent neglect of you and your cares. But to-night although my table lies covered with unfinished work, I end it with abruptness for the sake of expressing to you my thoughts which have lately been occupying my mind, or rather some feelings which have been stirring my heart, in reference to our married life.

I will confess frankly that I have passed the most wretched Summer of my life, and no one knows it but myself. Indeed, no one who has been with me has seen me other than outwardly gay and cheerful. All the exhibitions which I have made of myself to my friends have been of unusual hilarity. This has been the utmost shallowness of superficiality. *One* thing I *have* enjoyed: that is, my work. It has been unusually heavy, and therefore unusually beneficent. But, leaving my work aside, all my other pleasures have been pains. For two or three weeks I resolutely repressed all allusions to my feelings, when writing to you, not wishing to mar your vacation. But, as the time of your home-coming cannot be very far off, I open the flood-gates to-night. I will, therefore, say that I have missed you for the past month with something of the same awfulness and heart-break as if I had lost you forever by death. The idea has haunted me that perhaps I should never see you again, and this has prostrated my spirit to an agonizing humility, and led me to ten thousand self-reproaches for the past. Of course I do not lay any stress on any superstition. I expect to see you again, and hope to do so as soon as you think it advisable for the children to return. But I have discovered, by searching my soul, that I love you more than any human ought to love another I have seen some noble women this Summer, whom I admire, and whom, in a certain way, I love. All my life I have known something of the nature and experience of true friendship.

From my early years I have loved, and loved *you.* But all the past experiences of my heart's affections have been as nothing compared with the unusual and solemn sense which I have had, during all the hilarities of this Newport week, that the only human being who touches my highest nature is yourself. This being the case, I am filled with distress to think that I must keep you uninformed, for the sake of your own tranquillity, of many of my thoughts, and some of my—"

What is that—codicil? (hesitating in reading.)

Mr. Morris—Do you read the whole of the letter?

Mr. Porter—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Tilton (to Mr. Evarts)—If you will hand it to me I will interpret it.

Mr. Evarts—It is very intelligible, Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Tilton—It is not "codicil," Sir.

Mr. Evarts—No. I am reading as a lawyer now (continuing reading.)

This being the case, I am filled with distress to think that I must keep you uninformed, for the sake of your own tranquillity, of many of my thoughts and of some of my conduct.

I would to God I were a man worthy of your goodness, your self-denial, and your singleness of heart. Occasionally, in some supreme hour, I am your fit mate, but at all other hours you are high above me. But if you could know the inward reverence which I have borne toward you for many days past, even while appearing to be absorbed in the companionship of other ladies, and particularly at Newport, I am sure you would almost dread to be so much loved by any human (and, therefore, infirm and wayward) creature like myself.

I have several times tried to keep myself from writing you any such letter as this, because it is unlike most of my past correspondence. It is my request that no other eye shall ever see it except your own. Indeed, after this letter is in the mail I shall probably grieve to think I wrote it. But, on the other hand, I shall never feel content until I have, in some measure, confessed to you that all Summer long I have trembled at the thought that you are almost as much to me as God Himself, and yet that I am constantly treating *you* as ungratefully as I treat *Him.* Yours, in frankness,

THEODORE.

Mr. Evarts—Here is something more, but it is not printed. (Reading from original.)

One thing more, but I don't urge it, or even request it; I only suggest it. If you could come here and stay two or three days in this house, with no other person to intrude upon our communion, I would bless you for it as long as I live. I want to show you my heart and its too great load.

Yours, in frankness, THEODORE.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Tilton, you have said something about the publication of these letters having been arranged to be made at a remote point west of here. Do you remember making an application to one of the leading papers in this city to re-publish them here in New-York, from the Chicago paper? A.—No, Sir. I made no such application. One of the leading daily newspapers of New-York made such an application to me for permission to print them, which I refused.

Q.—What paper was that? A.—The New-York *Tribune.*

Q.—Do you remember making an application to the *Herald*? A.—No, Sir. I remember the *Herald* making an application to me for my sworn statement, which I also refused.

Mr. Evarts—Well; I am not asking about that, and ask, if your Honor please, to have that stricken out.

The Court—Yes; it will be stricken out. It was not called for.

Mr. Evarts (to the witness)—Then you are quite sure you did not make any application or suggestion to a New-York paper to republish from the Chicago papers these letters.

Mr. Tilton—To republish them?

Mr. Evarts—Yes.

Mr. Tilton—That is quite another matter; I did; I did not understand you, Sir; after the letters were published in Chicago, it was my wish, or rather Judge Morris' wish, that they might be republished here; and when the managing editor of the *Herald* told me he was going to republish a part of them, and not the whole, he requested me to use my judgment in the selection of such parts as I would prefer to be republished; I made that selection, and I think about one-half the letters were republished in the *Herald*, at my suggestion, in connection with Gen. Pryor. Gen. Pryor and I went over to the *Herald* office one night.

WHO IS OLIVER JOHNSON?

Q.—Mr. Tilton, who is Oliver Johnson, and what relations had he to you in business or in personal intimacy or family friendship? A.—That is a pretty long question—

Mr. Evarts—Yes.

The Witness (continuing)—And will require a pretty long answer.

Mr. Evarts—Yes; just so.

The Witness (continuing)—First, Who is Oliver Johnson. I begin with that. Oliver Johnson is an old gentleman living in New-York, who was editor of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*; who afterward became my associate editor in the *Independent*, and whom I afterward put into the *Christian Union.*

Q.—Well, you have told us about that before. A.—I thought you wanted to know his connection with the paper.

Mr. Evarts—I ask that that be struck out. I have asked who Oliver Johnson was, and he goes on with argumentative observations which are not responsive.

The Court—The observation about getting him into the *Christian Union* will be stricken out.

The Witness (to Mr. Evarts)—I understood you to ask Oliver Johnson's connection with this case.

Mr. Evarts—I have not said a word about this case, not a word.

The Witness—I can answer that question of who Oliver Johnson is by giving you a written biography of him which he has given to me to be used after his death. [Laughter.]

Q.—Is that the best answer you can give to my inquiry of who Oliver Johnson is? A.—You are asking who he was, not who he is.

Q.—No; tell us, if you can, who Oliver Johnson *is*; what his relations were with you in business; what personal acquaintance with him you had, and what his relations to your family have been? A.—Did not I answer you that?

Q.—Well, repeat it; go on and tell me now. A.—I tell you that so far as Mr. Johnson's relations to me were concerned he was my associate in the *Independent.* What else do you want to know about him?

Q.—I want to know what his relations were with you? A.—For a number of years Mr. Johnson and I were very intimate.

Q.—When did that intimacy begin? A.—I should think when I was about twenty-one or twenty-two years old.

Q.—Have you been acquainted with him ever since? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are you acquainted with him now? A.—I think not, Sir, I should not recognize him in the street if I met him, and for that reason I say I am not acquainted with him now.

Q.—You would know his person wouldn't you? A.—Yes, Sir; and that is all I should care to know him.

Q.—How long did the intimacy which began when you were about twenty-one or twenty-two years old continue? A.—It continued until after I put him into the *Christian Union.*

Q.—Which was about four years ago? A.—About three years ago.

Q.—Well? A.—I can't say exactly; the error of using the word "about" I recognize since your criticism of the other day.

Q.—Well; about two years ago? A.—Yes, Sir; about that.

Q.—Well, as you are now about thirty-nine, and this was about two years ago—thirty-seven—twenty-one—that would be sixteen years of intimate acquaintance you had with Mr. Johnson? A.—Well, Sir, you are better at figures than I; I will take your word for it.

Q.—Now, Sir, what was Mr. Johnson's employment in connection with newspapers, and what your association with him, during that period of time? A.—When I first became acquainted with Mr. Johnson, he was then editor of the *Anti-Slavery Standard* in New-York; he afterward became my associate in the editorship of the *Independent.*

Q.—From what date—this latter fact? A.—Well, Sir, I cannot tell you exactly. I think Mr. Johnson was about seven years with me in the *Independent.* We retired about the same time. He lingered two or three weeks longer than I did, but he practically at the same time retired. He went out because I did. That retirement was at about the close of the year 1870. My impression is that he remained with me about seven years, though I won't be positive as to that.

Q.—Part of that time you were assistant editor under Mr. Beecher, and part of that time you were editor in chief, were you not? Part of those seven years that you speak of you were editor of the *Independent* under Mr.—oh, no; you date from 1863, when you commenced—you were editor in chief the whole of the seven years? A.—Yes, Sir; Mr. Johnson was not in the *Independent* while Mr. Beecher was there.

Q.—He began, then, with you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Began with you and left with you? A.—Yes, Sir. He did not begin with me. I began many years earlier, in the *Independent.*

Q.—Well, I mean began when you were editor in chief? A.—I do not think that is true either; still it may be.

Q.—You have already told us you began as editor in chief after Mr. Beecher's return from Europe? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Very well; that was in 1863? A.—I think you are correct about that.

Q.—Very well; Mr. Johnson came in in 1863, and went out— A.—I did not say that he did.

Q.—You said seven years? A.—I said seven years, perhaps. I wish to—

Q.—As far as you can recollect, Johnson came in with you and went out with you? A.—No, Sir, I do not recollect that at all. I have been fifteen years in the *Independent*; Mr. Johnson, I think, about seven years.

Q.—Well, I mean came in with you, when you became editor-in-chief, and went out when you left it? A.—Well, that may possibly be so, but as I am under oath I won't positively swear to what I do not accurately know.

Q.—Now, during that period, what degree of personal intimacy, outside of business relations, did you also have with him? A.—Very great.

Q.—And how frequent and how acceptable a visitor was he in your house? A.—I always liked him, but Mrs. Tilton never did, and did not wish to have him come.

Q.—Well, did he come? A.—He came very frequently.

Q.—Very frequently, notwithstanding? A.—Well, I say very frequently—no, not very frequently, for I was away lecturing most of the time. He came occasionally. She thought he was a heretic and did not wish me to bring him.

Q.—Now, when he left the *Independent* at the same time that you did, what employment did he then go into? A.—He became the editor of the *Weekly Tribune*, under Horace Greeley.

Q.—And your friendship and intimacy continued with him during that time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And then, in 1872, about two years ago, you had some hand, as you have stated, in placing him in the *Christian Union?* A.—Yes, Sir. I think it was about the beginning of 1873; that is my impression; I won't be accurate as to dates.

Q.—Well, about—and has he remained there ever since? A.—I do not know anything about that, Sir.

HIS RECEIPTS FROM LECTURES.

Q.—Now, Sir, in these lecturing tours of yours, that preceded 1870—that is, preceded the last two years, 1868-69 and 1869-70—what was the aggregate of your receipts or emoluments from that source of income? A.—Do you mean each season?

Q.—Yes. A.—Well, I do not know that I can answer from memory. I noticed some statement in one of the letters I read this morning. My impression is that—in the rough—for a number of years in succession I received from my lectures about $8,000 or $9,000, from which my traveling expenses had to be deducted. I do not know the figures.

Q.—Well, it would leave $7,000 or $8,000, or something? A.—I should think so.

Q.—Each year? A.—I should think so. Yes, Sir.

THE STRENGTH AND CIRCULATION OF THE INDEPENDENT.

Q.—Now, when you took possession of the *Independent* as editor in chief, when Mr. Beecher left it, what was its strength in circulation and its credit and repute in the country? A.—It had a very good circulation, and it had a very fair repute except in orthodox circles. Mr. Beecher had cast upon it a reputation for heresy, and I had cast upon it a reputation for extreme radicalism in the anti-slavery movement. Still, as both those reputations were, in my judgment, good, I think I may say the *Independent* stood well.

Q.—And can you give us about what its circulation was? A.—I do not remember, Sir. That is Mr. Bowen's secret.

Q.—You have some notion about it? Did you know at the time? A.—I have not any means of fixing the circulation of the *Independent.*

Q.—Did you know at the time? A.—I presume I did from time to time.

Q.—You have forgotten, have you? A.—I have forgotten.

Q.—Now, can you remember whether its circulation was increased under your administration? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Wasn't it very largely increased? A.—Mr. Bowen always said so; whether or not that was exactly true, I do not know.

Q.—What made you doubt?

Mr. Beach—He does not say he doubted.

Mr. Evarts—He says he does not know whether it is true or not.

The Witness—Well, the publishers of newspapers always draw a long bow, Mr. Evarts. You see that from their prospectuses.

Mr. Evarts—Well, I don't know how that is; I never have published a newspaper. [Laughter.]

Q.—Well, in fact you were the editor, and you must tell us if you can whether it did not rise very largely under your administration from the subscription list as it stood when Mr. Beecher left it? A.—Why, Sir, I think the *Independent* for the last fifteen years, under Mr. Beecher, under Dr. Thompson, and under myself has had a steady growth until the time when the anti-slavery movement was settled and the war was over. After that I do not know anything about it.

Q.—Well, but you know it from the time of 1863 to 1870, while you were the principal editor, don't you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, that is the very period, and the only period I am asking you about. A.—I remember this—that is, I have a distinct recollection of it—that just at the time of my retirement, either that week or the next, Mr. Bowen published in the *Independent* a highly-flattering article concerning the prosperity of his paper, in which I remember he gave a long list of 10,500 post offices to which it had gone, and pointed to that fact as an instance of its unparalleled prosperity. I happen to remember that.

Q.—What was its circulation when you left it? A.—That I do not know, Sir; except that it went, as I say, to 10,500 post offices.

Q.—Then you cannot tell us whether the paper had gained strength and circulation under your administration or not? A.—Yes, Sir; I know that it had. I know from the constant proclamations which the publisher made year by year. He had a habit of occasionally putting out before the reader the past history of the paper, comparing the receipts of the first six months of this year with the first six months of last year.

Q.—Yes, doubtless. I don't want to know that. A. (resuming)—And all those showings, always made for the prosperity of the *Independent.* That journal was like a revolution—it never went backward—at least according to the statements made by its publisher.

Q.—Yes? And yet you cannot give us any notion of what its real strength and circulation was, or what you supposed it to be, at or about the time that you left it? A.—I don't think that I ever asked any question about it, Mr. Evarts, but—

Q.—And your own observation and interest as an editor of the paper did not lead you to have any knowledge on the subject? A.—Unquestionably, from time to time, knew something about the circulation of the paper, but it was constantly fluctuating; and as I have been out of it for four years, I would not undertake to say what the circulation was. I have an indistinct recollection that when I first went into the *Independent* Mr. Bowen told me that the circulation was then 17,000. I remember those figures. What it was when I left I do not know. I suppose, perhaps, it was 50,000 or 60,000; I do not know. But that is a very rough guess, and I may be doing great injustice to much higher numbers.

Q.—Well, that was something of a growth, then, from 17,000 to 50,000, wasn't it? A.—Well, I think I may say so. I agree with you in that.

HIS CONTRACT WITH THE INDEPENDENT.

Q.—Very well; we have got it at last. What was your contract or relation with the *Independent*, securing or providing for your position as editor? A.—Well, Sir, I had a great many contracts with the *Independent.* I went into the *Independent* on a salary of $700, and left it on a salary of $7,000.

Q.—I do not want that—editor-in-chief. If you will listen to my questions, I think you will see what I mean. As editor what was your contract with the *Independent*, in which your position and emoluments were provided for from the time that you became the chief editor in 1863? A.—When I was editor-in-chief in 1863 I do not know what my salary was; it was not a very large one. From time to time during the following seven years my salary was increased. I do not remember the successive steps.

Q.—Well, what had it come to be at the time—at or before December, 1870? A.—At or before?

Q.—Yes? A.—That would require two answers, because *at* December, 1870, was one thing, and *before* that was another.

Q.—Well, you will give us both answers, if you please, then. A.—In the early part of December, 1870—perhaps I ought to go back a step earlier than that. During most of the seven years of my chief editorship of the *Independent*, I had an arrangement with Mr. Bowen by which I was permitted at the same time to lecture. My nights were free. The duties which my contracts compelled me to perform did not exceed the writing of the leading article every week, together with the general supervision of the paper; so that I was free to lecture. And during a number of years my income from my lecturing under that liberal arrangement of the publisher, was about the same as my salary. Then when I—

Q.—As my only object was to get at your salary, will you be so good as to state what it was? A.—Well, Sir; I do not understand what you mean by "getting at my salary."

Q.—You have given me an answer that your salary was about what you got from your lectures? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, will you tell me what your salary was? I care nothing about your lectures. A.—Well, Sir, you differ in that respect from most people; I thought you wanted my income—

Q.—Why, I have got through with it. I have asked you about your lectures and got through the $7,000 net. Now, will you tell me what your salary was? A.—I will, if you will tell me at what time you want to know it.

Q.—Before December, 1870? A.—Well, Sir, my salary was at various points—fixed at various times before that.

Q.—Give me all of them. A.—Well, I told you a little while ago that I went into that paper on a salary of $700; it was increased—

Q.—Now, as editor in chief, what were your respective salaries through that period of your editorship? A.—That I do not remember; you will have to refer to Mr. Bowen when you get him on the stand.

Q.—Do you mean to say, Mr. Tilton, that you can give no information to us concerning your salaries at different periods during the seven years of your editorship? A.—Mr. Evarts, I mean to say exactly that—that I do not remember what my salary was in the *Independent* ten years ago; I remember that it was advanced by successive steps till it came to be from $700 a year to $7,000 a year: that is what I mean to say.

Q.—When did it come to be $7,000 a year? A.—I think in the year 1869; I won't be certain of that.

Q.—Very well. Now, what was it immediately before it was changed to $7,000? A.—That I do not remember. I think it was about five, together with some percentage of the profits, though I won't be certain of that.

Q.—Very well. And how long did that rate continue—five and a part of the profits? A.—I do not know.

Q.—No idea? A.—It is so long since I have had any such income as that that it all is a dim haze of fog in my mind; and it would be a pleasure to me, Sir, to have to revive it in a substantial manner.

Q.—It would be a pleasure to me to revive it a little better. A.—If you could make it actual it would be a supreme delight. [Laughter.]

Mr. Evarts—I am afraid that the community would object to that. [Renewed laughter.]

Judge Neilson—The audience will please remember that I have got so tired of scolding that I really wish you would be quiet.

Q.—Now, what was it at the stage before it was fixed at $5,000 and a share of the profits? A.—Well, Mr. Evarts, I have already told you I do not know. I could tell you again that I do not know.

Q.—Didn't it, when you became editor-in-chief in 1863, then become $5,000 and a share of the profits? A.—That is my impression; but I will not be certain. Did you say in 1863, $5,000 and a share of the profits?

A.—No, when you became—. A.—No; I think at that time it was not so much.

Q.—What do you think it was at that time? A.—I do not remember, Mr. Evarts. I will send over a respectful request to the office of the *Independent* that those figures may be given to you. I have no authority over there, and have not been there for four years, but, no doubt, they would be happy to oblige you.

Mr. Beach—That will be the better way.

Mr. Evarts—I want to get it from him.

Q.—It is not my affair—it is yours—that I am inquiring into. Now, as I understand, at the beginning of December, 1870, your position in your vocation as a lecturer and a writer, and in your salary from the *Independent?* A.—Excuse me, Sir, I did not understand your question.

Q.—At the beginning of December, 1870, your position and vocation was, in regard to employment and emolument, your position as a lecturer, as an author—if you please—and as editor of the *Independent*, with your salary of $7,000 a year? A.—You are entirely wrong there, Mr. Evarts. In the beginning of 1870—

Q.—December, 1870? A.—At the beginning of December, 1870, I was not a lecturer. I was then editor of the *Independent* and editor also of the Brooklyn *Union*, having assumed those latter functions to the exclusion of lecturing.

Q. That is, of the Brooklyn *Union?* A. Yes, Sir. I was going to tell you.

Q. Had you formally abandoned lecturing, do you mean? A. Why, certainly; I had to give that up when I became editor of the Brooklyn *Union.*

Q. So that 1869-70 terminated your distinct vocation as a lecturer? A. Yes, sir.

HIS EDITORSHIP OF THE BROOKLYN UNION.

Q.—Now when did you go into the Brooklyn *Union?* While you were editor of the *Independent* were you also of the Brooklyn *Union?* A.—For a few months; yes, Sir.

Q.—That was a secular paper, was not it? A.—Yes, Sir; so is the other.

Q.—The *Independent?* A.—Yes, Sir. [Suppressed laughter.]

Q.—Now, when was the period of your editorship of the Brooklyn *Union?* A.—It began May 1, 1870, and ended Dec. 31, 1870, at 6 o'clock at night.

Q.—What was your position of salary or compensation in the Brooklyn *Union?* A.—I think, Sir, it was $100 a week.

Q.—Well, then, that was your position in the beginning of December—your two salaries in these newspapers and such occasional employments as an author might have? A.—No, Sir; I hadn't any occasional employment as an author, because I bound myself not to be an author; that is to say, I bound myself to limit my labors to those two papers, and not to do any writing besides.

Q.—Now, to the beginning of December the salaries from those two newspapers were the only income from your labors? A.—Yes, Sir; except so far as I had money at interest.

Q.—That was not from your labors? A.—No; from my labors? That was the only way I got it.

Q.—We won't dispute about words. Money from investment is not money from labors. And that money at interest you have stated to us as being a balance deposited with—a balance that was afterward, perhaps, deposited with Woodruff, Robinson & Co.? A.—Yes, Sir.

HIS PROPERTY IN JANUARY, 1871.

Q.—Now, you have spoken of your property as of this period of time, I think—the 1st of January, 1871. What property had you that brought any income or emolument from it? A.—At that time?

Q.—Yes, the 1st of January, 1871. A.—I do not think any other at that time.

Q.—Except this money on deposit? A.—That is all; that is my recollection at present.

Q.—Wasn't all the rest of it an occasion of expense, of taxation or otherwise? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And now you have assigned the sum of $25,000 as the value of your house and furniture, books, or what you included in your domestic establishment, I suppose? A.—Yes, Sir, pictures, musical instruments, and so on.

Q.—How much of that $25,000 do you attribute to the house and how much to the furniture, pictures, &c.? A.—I suppose my house to be worth—

Q.—At that time I am speaking of now? A.—About $17,500, I should think, house and lot.

Q.—And there was a mortgage of $7,500 on it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You have spoken of a share in the *Tribune* as composing a part of your property? A.—Yes, Sir; I also spoke of a part of my property held by my father under a power of attorney; that was the part that I alluded to.

Q.—The nominal value of that was what? A.—I was once offered for it $10,250. I do not know what it is worth now.

Q.—And had you, treating it as of that value, any interest in it coming to yourself beyond what went to others? A.—I never allowed myself to use a penny of it.

Q.—I am not speaking of that. A.—I always gave it to my parents.

Q.—And you did get no income from it to yourself personally? A.—Never a cent, Sir.

THE PROPERTY AT LLEWELLYN PARK.

Q.—Now you have spoken of some property at Llewellyn Park, I think. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you still own that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What value did you assign to that? A.—Mr. Haskell, of whom I bought it—

Q.—We won't go into particulars; but what value did you assign to that in your estimate of property in 1871? A.—Oh, about $10,000; though I was told then by Mr. Haskell that it was worth $15,000.

Q. Well, you assigned ten? A. Yes sir.

Q. Do you still own it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it under any mortgage at that time? A. Not a cent.

Q. Do you understand what its value now is? A. Well, it ought to be worth more, I should think, Sir.

Q. Well, do you know anything about it? A. No, very little.

Q.—Is it now subject to a mortgage? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you more than one piece of real estate over there in Llewellyn Park? A.—Three acres lying side by side, or three acres and a half.

Q.—Yes, one piece. Now, do you say that is not subject to a mortgage? A.—I do not think it subject to any mortgage; I do not know; it is as free and clear as when I purchased it; I have never mortgaged it since.

Q.—On what present basis do you put the idea that it has continued to be worth $10,000? A.—Well, I wouldn't want to say that it was worth more than that; though, as I say, the original proprietor of the park told me never to sell it at less than fifteen thousand. I have always estimated it to be about ten.

Q.—Have you offered it for sale at less than ten? A.—I tried to get Mr. Moulton to buy it, but he said he would prefer not to take property of mine, but to lend me money instead.

Q.—Was any rate fixed at which you would part with it and he might take it? A.—I told Mr. Moulton and Woodruff—either of them or both of them—that they might have it at whatever they, in their business judgment, considered it to be worth. Nothing came of the offer.

Q.—Do you remember $2,500 being an estimate that was put upon its value? A.—What Sir?

Q.—Do you remember $2,500 being an estimate that was put upon its value at any time? A.—No, Sir.

THE PROSPECT PARK LOT.

Q.—Now, your Prospect Park lot; you took that at about a thousand dollars, I think? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What became of that? Have you got that still? A.—What is that, Sir?

Q.—Have you got that still? A.—Yes, Sir, I have it still, unless somebody has run off with it in taxes. I understand Mr. Shearman has been looking it up; perhaps he can tell you about it. They told me Mr. Shearman had been making inquiries after it, the other day. They told me that it had been sold for eight dollars taxes on it.

Q.—Do you know that it has been sold for taxes? A.—I do not know. It is the first time I have thought of it for two or three years—had almost forgotten it till it was revived the other day.

THE CHANGE OF CONTRACT WITH THE INDEPENDENT.

Mr. Evarts—Now, Mr. Tilton, at some time in the month of December—I don't know that you have fixed the date—you ceased to be editor of the *Independent*, and were put upon some other establishment with that paper, were you not? A.—Yes, sir; the other establishment was the Brooklyn *Union.*

Q.—No; some other establishment with the *Independent*, not that of editor. At some time in December you ceased to be editor of the *Independent*, and had your relations fixed with it upon some other basis, by contract? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Very well.

The Witness (continuing)—Yes, Sir; I thought you spoke of some other establishment.

Q.—Now, when was that done? A.—I think the date of the settlement, or the signing of the new contract—what you call the new establishment—

Mr. Evarts (interrupting)—New basis.

The Witness (continuing)—Was Dec. 20 or 21; somewhere there, in the latter part of the month.

Q.—How long had that arrangement been in contemplation or negotiation before it was thus consummated? A.—Well, Sir, a number of weeks.

Q.—And how was it brought about? By you or Mr. Bowen first moving in it? Q.—Well, Sir, you wish me to give the steps which led to it—

HOW THE TRANSACTION CAME ABOUT.

Q.—I have no interest in details; I only want to know how the transaction came about. A.—Mr. Bowen, somewhere in the month of November, I should say of the year 1870—possibly a little earlier, possibly a little later—told me that in consequence of various reasons pressing upon his own mind, he wanted to become editor in chief of the *Independent.* One of those reasons—

Mr. Evarts (interrupting)—It is no matter; I don't care about that.

Mr. Beach—I don't know; you asked for the steps, and he is giving them.

Mr. Evarts—I don't care about the reasons. He opened the matter, did he? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—He opened it and told you that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Very well; what was proposed, if anything, by him as to the termination of your editorship, or any substitution or replacement of your employment in any other form? A.—When Mr. Bowen informed me that he wanted to become editor of the *Independent*, I instantly, or not instantly, but a few days afterward, resolved that I would no longer remain in the Brooklyn *Union.*

Q.—That is, if you left the *Independent?* A.—If I left the *Independent.* In other words, I wanted to be free to lecture. I did not want to stay at home and tie myself to one paper. Mr. Bowen gave me notice some time in November or December in that year—a notice, proper under our existing contract, that he wanted to possess himself of one of his papers

six months hence. That would have been about June, 1871. In pursuance of that notice, or in answer to that notice, I told him [Bowen] that at the same time, namely, in June, or six months hence, I would yield up the Brooklyn *Union*.

Q.—You had each of you that right under contract? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—To terminate your contract at six months? A.—Yes, Sir.—He did not wish me to leave the Brooklyn *Union*. I had been but a few months in connection with it; it was prospering. We then had a friendly interview, the purport of which was whether we could not make some arrangement by which I could go on with the *Union* and at the same time write for the *Independent*, so that by the both newspapers my forthcoming and expected income would be as much as I could get by devoting my whole time to the lecture or lyceum platform. As the result of this conference, toward the end of December—about the 20th, I think, somewhere there—I signed a contract with Mr. Bowen to become editor of the Brooklyn *Union* for five years at a salary of $5,200 a year and ten per cent. of the profits——

Q. (interrupting)—Have you this contract? A.—No, Sir; I signed also a contract the same evening to become a special contributor to the *Independent* for some number of years—I have forgotten how long—for the sum of $5,200. That letter left Mr. Bowen free and clear to be editor in chief of the *Independent*, and me to become editor in chief of the *Union*.

Q.—Each of which was $5,200 per year? A.—Yes, Sir; except, in the case of the *Union*, there was, in addition, ten per cent. of the profits.

Q.—Those contracts were given up at the time of the arbitration, were they? You say you havn't them now. A.—They were given up; yes, Sir.

Q.—Canceled? A.—Cancelled.

Q.—Canceled as papers, and you have no copy of them?

Mr. Beach—Not at the time of the arbitration; they were not canceled then.

Mr. Evarts—At the time of the award I knew the contracts were canceled as existing contracts; but the papers themselves were given up, as I understand?

The Witness—I gave up the two papers themselves, having written the word "canceled" on them, to Mr. Bowen at the time of the payment of the $7,000.

Q.—You gave them up? A.—Yes, Sir.

THE PROVISIONS OF THE CONTRACT.

Q.—Now, what provisions did those contracts contain with regard to the right, on one side or the other, to terminate them? A.—Those contracts were written by me and contained these provisions, viz.: That they might be terminated by the death of either party; that they might be terminated by one party giving the other six months' notice in advance; or they might be terminated at once by either party paying to the other a forfeit equal to one-half year's income under the contract.

Q.—That is, either contract might be terminated in these ways? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—They were not tied together so that if one was terminated the other must be? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, your valedictory was published, I believe, in the *Independent*, and the date has been stated. Do you remember the date of it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Dec. 22? A.—Dec. 22, 1870.

Q.—Now, when first did anything come up between you and Mr. Bowen in disturbance of, or in connection with, the newly-made contracts? A.—Nothing came up in regard to the newly-made contracts until they were suddenly broken.

Q.—When did first anything come up between you and Mr. Bowen in regard to your continuing or ceasing to be in his employment under one or both of these contracts? A—Nothing until the contracts were broken.

Mr. Beach (to the witness)—He asks the date.

The Witness—Dec. 31, 1870.

HOW THE CONTRACTS WERE BROKEN.

Q.—How was that notified to you; this occurrence on the 31st of December? A.—I think Mr. Bowen sent me around a little note.

Q.—Have you that note? A.—I have not been able to find it. I don't know whether that note was surrendered on the night of the tripartite covenant or not; I have some indistinct impression that that note was; Mr. Bowen wanted the papers and I think I gave him back that note in connection with another note; I won't be certain.

Q. Well, you received it on the 31st December? A. Yes, Sir; late in the evening. I ought to mention, perhaps, that a few days before that I had a quarrelsome and angry interview with Mr. Bowen, in which he said if I did a certain thing he would terminate my relations with him.

Q. Do you remember what the date of that was? *A.* Yes—no, I do not. It was one or two days after the 26th.

Q.—It was either the 27th or 28th of December? A—I think so; about that.

Q.—Well, that is your recollection, that it was either the 27th or 28th of December? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, had you, prior to this interview which you now allude to, and subsequent to the signing of your new-made contracts, any interview with Mr. Bowen concerning yourself as employed or to continue to be employed in those newspapers? A.—No, Sir; none whatever. I had an interview with Mr. Bowen on the morning of Dec. 26, but it was not in reference to any termination of any contract, or the shaping of any business arrangement, or in reference to my own position.

CONCERNING THE STORIES TOLD TO BOWEN.

Q. It did not relate to any question of your personal acceptability or opinions? A. No, Sir; somebody had been talking about me to Mr. Bowen, and I went down to ask about it; I thought the frank way was to have an interview with him.

Q. That was the 26th? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that the first occasion of an interview after the signing of the contracts on the 20th? A. Was that the first interview I had with him after that?

Q. Yes. A. It is the first one I remember; there may have been some that I don't remember.

Q.—I dare say—but no interview that made any impression on your mind? A.—Perhaps I ought to say this; on Saturday evening—

Q.—Which would have been the 24th? A.—Which would have been the 24th, I think; Mr. Johnson came around and took tea at my house, or came to my house, and told me somebody had been speaking evil of me to Mr. Bowen; I asked him to come down with me to Mr. Bowen's house, and I would ask him about it; we went down to Mr. Bowen's house early in the evening; Mr. Bowen came to the front door dressed in his dressing-gown; I asked him what he had been hearing to my prejudice; he said: "Mr. Tilton, I have got all my new editors here to-night in a consultation, and I don't want to waste the time to-night; Monday will be a holiday, and won't you come around and see me then?" I said "Yes," and I went around Monday morning, and Mr. Johnson was there.

Q.—Then it was Mr. Johnson that communicated to you that there was some occasion, or would be a propriety in your seeing Mr. Bowen. A.—No. Mr. Johnson told me somebody had been speaking evil of me to Mr. Bowen, and I said, Very well, I will go and see Mr. Bowen at once, and Mr. Johnson accompanied me.

Q.—Did not Mr. Johnson say it would be well for you to go and see Mr. Bowen? A.—No; I think that was my suggestion; still he may have made some such suggestion. He was a discreet man.

Q.—Didn't you understand that Mr. Johnson came over that evening to see you for the purpose of mentioning this? A.—That I do not remember; still it would have been just like him to do so.

Q.—And in your interest, as a friendly act? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, about what time of the day on Monday did you go to Mr. Bowen's? A.—Oh, in the forenoon, sometime.

Q.—Was Mr. Johnson with you during the whole of that interview? A.—No, Sir. Mr. Johnson left before the interview was ended; I think Mr. Johnson left in time to go over to New-York to a Christmas dinner. That is my impression.

Q.—Then it was a long interview? A.—Well, I don't think it was very long.

Q.—About how long? A.—I don't know; perhaps an hour and a half, perhaps longer, perhaps shorter.

Q.—And about how much of that time did Mr. Johnson remain? A.—I could not say at this length of time.

Q.—Perhaps you can tell us whether he was there during a greater part of the interview or not? Leaving to go to dinner would not carry him away very early, necessarily. A.—My impression is that Mr. Johnson was there during the greater part of the interview, but not during the most important part.

Q.—The most important part occurred after he left? A.—The most vivid part.

Q.—You mean by that the most violent? A.—No, Sir; the most dramatic.

Q.—Now, who introduced that conversation, and how was it introduced? A.—That morning?

Q.—Yes. A.—Oh, I don't remember that; probably I did myself.

Q.—You can't tell what you said to Mr. Bowen at the outset? A.—No.

Q.—Can you tell what Mr. Bowen said to you at the outset, if he said anything? A.—I think he said "Good morning."

Q.—Can you tell what Mr. Johnson said at the outset, if he said anything? A.—No.

Q.—Well, you did have some conversation there—you three together—didn't you? A.—Yes, Sir; I can tell you the substance of the conversation.

Q.—Well, I will go on with my questions. Now, did you or not inform Mr. Bowen that you had come there for the purpose of speaking with him in regard to any stories that he had heard against you? A.—I came, Sir—went there—

Q. (interrupting)—Did you tell him that? A.—I don't remember what I told him, but I quite likely told him just that, for that was precisely the object of the interview.

BOWEN WOULD NOT TELL WHAT THE STORIES WERE.

Q.—Did he then tell you what the stories were? A.—No; he only told me they were stories. I requested him to, but he would not tell me.

Q.—Did he tell you what the nature of the stories was? A.—He said the stories were coming down on me like an avalanche.

Q.—The nature of them? A. (continuing)—That they would sweep me away; stories of immoralities, stories of profligacy. He pictured the scene very vividly, but he would not tell me what they were nor who told him, but the substance of the interview was: I said, "Mr. Bowen, bring to me here, in your presence, anybody that has anything against me, and we will have it out together; let us have it out face to face." He said, "That's fair." Then we went to another topic.

Q.—Never mind that. Now, was not anything said there to let you know that the stories related to immoralities or profligacies with women?

WHAT THE STORIES RELATED TO.

A.—The stories related to my relations with women, and my drinking and brutality and other things—a terrible volume of them. All that went to make up Mr. Bowen's avalanche. He told me they came to him from all quarters of the world, all of a sudden.

Q.—Did he suggest in any way, or did it come to be considered there, that if these stories were true you would have to leave his employment? A.—No, Sir. He said if these stories were true, I ought not to live a day longer; and I agreed with him in that sentiment.

Q.—Did not you understand that the reason of your seeing Mr. Bowen, and of your friend Mr. Johnson thinking it proper for you to see Mr. Bowen, was that the stories that had been told him concerning you, were such as would not tolerate your continuing in his employ? A.—Not at all, Sir; for Mr. Bowen had for fifteen years revealed such stories concerning Mr. Beecher, and he had been during all that time Mr. Beecher's chief pew-holder, and Mr. Beecher had been his chief writer, and such stories would not have affected any man m Mr. Bowen's regard or his employ, whether writer or minister.

BOWEN WAS ABOVE PREJUDICES OF THAT CHARACTER.

Q.—He was above prejudices of that character? A.—Yes, Sir; it would not have influenced him a particle. He abolished them all in the house of God. [Laughter.]

Q.—Now, were you aware, at that time, of the particulars of any injurious stories respecting yourself in this direction? A.—No, Sir. The horror of the whole business was that it was unknown—an avalanche coming upon us in the dark. I did not know what it was, but I felt my first duty as a gentleman was to go and see Mr. Bowen face to face. As I said before, the substance was—

Mr. Evarts (interrupting)—No matter.

The Witness (continuing)—"Bring the accuser and the accused face to face," and he said that was fair.

Q.—That you have stated already. My question now is, whether you were not yourself aware of the alleged circumstances of profligacy or immorality that were told to your prejudice? A.—No, Sir; I did not know that until a few days afterward, when Mr. Beecher certified that he had been my slanderer, and took it back in writing.

HE NEVER HEARD OF THESE RUMORS.

Q.—You had never heard any of these rumors concerning your conduct in this relation—prejudicial to you in this relation—until Mr. Bowen told you? A.—In what relation, Sir?

Q.—In these relations with women. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You never heard of it? A.—No, Sir; just about that time, either before or after, there was a little evening newspaper in New-York that scandalized the community by saying that I was going to Europe, to elope with a lady. She had already gone some months before—two months before, I think. That is the only story that I ever heard, and that's a lie.

Q.—I am not speaking of the truth of the story, I am only speaking of the state of your mind at the time. But that you had been aware of? A.—I am not certain at this distance of time whether that occurred a little after or before.

Q.—Is it not a little probable it was before? Mr. Fullerton—Never mind probabilities.

Mr. Evarts (to the witness)—I will ask you whether it was not probable it was before? A.—I don't know. There is no end to the probabilities of slander.

Mr. Evarts—I quite agree. I only want to find the state of the slander as it became known to you.

Q.—Did this imputation, that you were aware of, contain any particulars as to persons and circumstances? A.—Yes, Sir; it was all a vulgar allusion to a very honored lady of this city.

Mr. Evarts—Very well. I don't want to disturb the matter further than what you had known concerning stories about yourself.

THE WINSTED STORY.

Q.—Now, had you heard prior to this the stories to your prejudice connected with any transaction at Winsted, Conn.? A.—No, Sir—Oh, yes, there had been, a long time before, a story published that I had gone to Winsted with a lady not my wife; it was published in a political campaign.

Q.—Of what year? A.—I don't remember. I was out in the West, and Oliver Johnson sent that out to me. It was three or four years ago.

Q.—You had heard of that? A.—Oh, yes. That was an old tale.

Q.—Well, you had heard it? A.—Yes, Sir, years before.

THE FARIBAULT STORY.

Q.—Now, had you heard of a story prejudicial to yourself in connection with any female at Faribault, in Minnesota? A.—No, Sir, I never heard any such stories until now. I did not know there was any such.

Q.—Well, you have never head of that? A.—No; what is the story?

Mr. Beach (to witness)—Oh, no; oh, no.

Witness—Yes, let's have it out.

Mr. Evarts—Oh, no. I don't care about the stories. I only want to know the state of your information about them. Do you mean to say, then, that this information from Mr. Bowen that there were current these stories to your prejudice was a surprise to you? A.—Yes, Sir; I should think they would be to any man.

Q.—I am only speaking about you? A.—It was to me.

Q.—It was a surprise to you that there should be such stories? A.—Yes, Sir, it was an astonishment to me.

Mr. Evarts (handing letter to witness)—Please look at this letter, and the date of it. See if that is not a mistaken date. Should it not be Jan. 8, 1870? I have no doubt it is; it is a common error, you know, at the beginning of a year.

The Witness—You must let me read the letter.

Mr. Evarts—Oh, yes. You may read the letter.

The witness read the letter.

The Witness—Now, Mr. Evarts, will you ask me the question again?

Mr. Evarts—My only question was whether, upon looking at that date, you can say if it is an erroneous date. Whether it is really 1870 or 1869. You know it's a common error in the first days of the year to make an error in the year. The question is whether that is the true date—1869—or whether it is 1870. A.—It is dated "Tideoute, Penn., Jan. 8, 1869." I was unquestionably lecturing there. I might refer to some little memorandum-book of my lecturing tour, but I cannot say now.

Q.—You remember the writing of the letter and the occasion? A.—This is my letter, Sir.

Q.—You cannot say now whether it is written in 1869 or 1870? A.—I think Oliver Johnson wanted me to write this letter.

Q.—I don't care about that. Of course upon its face it may be 1869. I only want to know whether that is right. Of course I have no means of knowing. A.—I will look and see.

Mr. Evarts (to the court)—If your Honor please, it has now reached our hour of adjournment.

The court then ordered a recess until 2 o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

At 2 o'clock the court reconvened, and at 2:10 Mr. Evarts resumed the cross-examination of Mr. Tilton as follows:

Q.—Mr. Tilton, have you been able to fix in any way whether that should be the date—1870 or 1869? [handing letter to witness.] A.—I have not, Sir.

Q.—But your letters here—where is this place of Tidioute? [pronouncing the word as if spelled Tid-dy-owt, with the primary accent on the first syllable.] Is that the proper pronunciation of it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How should it be pronounced? A.—Tid-i-oute, [giving Mr. Evarts' pronunciation, except transferring the accent to the last syllable and pronouncing that syllable as if spelled oot,] I think.

Q.—Where is it? A.—In Pennsylvania, I believe; I lectured there somewhere.

Q.—In the oil regions? A.—I do not know how that is.

Q.—Don't you remember whether you were there the 10th or the 8th? A.—No, Sir; I could not state.

Q.—Both 1869-70 and 1868-9 you were on a regular lecturing tour? A.—How is that, Sir?

Q.—Both the seasons 1869-70 and 1868-9 you were off on a lecturing tour? A.—Yes, Sir; I believe so.

Q.—You have read this letter? A.—You handed it to me this morning; I glanced at it hastily; did you desire me to read it?

Q.—Yes, you may read it if you wish to. I want to ask you whether, on reading the letter, you then can recall whether the incident to which that letter refers occurred in 1869 or 1868. It occurred prior to that letter of course? A.—Yes, Sir. Mr. Evarts, I will tell you how to fix the date exactly. Produce in court Mrs. Tilton's memorandum-books, or diaries, for the last four or five years. She took them away from the house. It was at her request that I took this protégé of hers.

Q.—Oh, I am not asking you about the contents of it? A.—It will fix the date exactly, I believe.

Q.—I am not talking about the contents at all. I want the date.

Judge Neilson—The question is whether you can fix the date.

The Witness—May it please your Honor, the date which is here is Jan. 8, 1869.

By the Court—Do you think that is the correct date of it? A.—I should have said it was the correct date until Mr. Evarts suggested—

Q.—Can you say to-morrow morning whether it is the correct date? A.—I have no access to Mrs. Tilton's diary.

By Mr. Evarts—No, no. A.—I will look, Sir, at my own—

Q.—Your own letters? If you have the originals of those that are printed, we will show you where you were on the 10th of February, in both those years. A.—Mr. Evarts, you have the printed letters in your hands.

Q.—You have not read all the letters. All that have been read are in evidence, of course; but all that have been printed have not been read in evidence. But as you have the originals here, in your own handwriting, you can tell by them whether you were in the oil regions on the 8th of January, 1869, or on the 8th of January, 1870. A.—The letters will speak for themselves, and if the letters do not speak for themselves, I think, perhaps, my books of record of lectures, of which I have several at home, may fix the date; I do not see why the date should not be correct as it is written.

Q.—Of course; only you know that in the first days of January it is a common error to put the wrong year? A.—It is with some people.

Q.—Well, habit; the habit I suppose clings to anybody; it certainly does to me. Now, can you remember whether this matter of Winsted did occur antecedent to Jan. 8, 1869, or only antecedent to January 8, 1870? A.—My impression is that it was before that, though, as I said before, my memory of dates is not very good unless associated with something else. Mrs. Tilton can tell you all about it.

Mr. Evarts—I do not know what she has to do with this.

The Witness—I will tell you what she has to do with it, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—No, no.

Judge Neilson—No. Do not refer to Mrs. Tilton again.

Q.—Look at that letter and say if that refers to what has been spoken of here, and I think in Mr. Moulton's examination, as the Winsted matter, [handing witness another letter.] A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—But my only object is to get at the date of that, if I can. You spoke of it as being an old story. A.—Yes, Sir; an old and very disgraceful one.

Q.—I dare say. That we have nothing to do with. It is only the question. A.—I supposed it was the scandalous story you referred to.

Mr. Evarts—I am quite aware that a great many persons have been scandalized, and you may have been, as well as other people. But the date of it, and your knowledge of it, is important to me; and if you can fix that by the examination of your original letters, or if you will take this printed pamphlet, that will fix it, I suppose.

The Witness—I will do my best to oblige you.

THE INTERVIEW WITH BOWEN.

Q.—Now, at this interview between you and Bowen, was there a particularization or a reference to a charge that had been made against you to Mr. Bowen on the part of a lady that was connected in some way—as a contributor or otherwise—with papers of which you were the editor? A.—No, not to my knowledge; nothing of that sort was mentioned.

Q.—Of course I am speaking of what is mentioned. You say, then, that Mr. Bowen did not inform you that he had received an accusation against you on the part of a lady that was employed in connection with those newspapers? A.—No, Sir; he never in his life gave me any such intimation, and I never had any idea of it.

Q.—How did this part of the interview, then, that related to yourself and yourself alone, close? That Bowen was to confront you with—A.—It closed in this way: I told Mr. Bowen that if anybody had anything to say to him against me, let him invite that person and also invite me to a personal interview, face to face, in Mr. Bowen's presence, and Mr. Bowen replied, "That will be fair."

Q.—And that is the way that branch of the matter closed? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now you have stated that at that interview Mr. Bowen opened upon charges against Mr. Beecher? A.—What is that, Sir?

Q.—Mr. Bowen at this interview opened upon charges against Mr. Beecher? A.—Opened upon charges?

Q.—Yes. A.—He opened the charges; he did not open upon them. [Laughter.]

BOWEN WANTED ATTENTION PAID TO PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Q.—Well, my question will stand; then we will take your answer. What led to that? Not any previous conversation on that occasion that you had had with Mr. Bowen? A.—This, Sir: After Mr. Bowen said that that would be fair, he changed the subject. He said to me that in view of my recently formed contracts to write for the *Independent*, and to become editor of the Brooklyn *Union*, he hoped I would put my whole life and power into the Brooklyn *Union*, that I would treat all Brooklyn topics with great particularity, and that I would make among them one conspicuous, chief—namely, Plymouth Church and all its affairs; for, he said, that church was a large congregation, and many of the readers of the *Union* were there; and then said: "I notice that you have not given particular attention to the church, and indeed, you have not attended the church for some months, and your absence has been rather noticed!" I told him that I never again would cross the threshold of Plymouth Church.

Q.—Mr. Johnson was present at this part of the conversation, was he not? A.—I think he was, but I won't be quite certain, at the time, whether Mr. Johnson was there. I think Mr. Johnson threw in some such remark as this: "Mr. Tilton has reason for not going there."

Q.—You think he was there the first time? A.—I think he was there at a part of that.

Q.—Well, at this part; and that he did throw in an observation of that character? A.—I think he did; I think that Mr. Johnson very shortly afterward left. In other words, when this conversation concerning stories about me was ended, Mr. Johnson left either then or a little after; he did not stay long to hear our discussion about the papers.

Q.—But he said this after Mr. Bowen had opened on this subject of using the Brooklyn *Union* in discussion of Plymouth Church matters? A.—Well, I think he did. At all events, Mr. Johnson made some remark about reasons which I might possibly have for not going to Plymouth Church. That is as near as I can remember.

Q.—And you then made the observation that you have just repeated? A.—Well, I don't know that I made it then; perhaps I made it before; possibly I made it after.

Q.—You mean before Johnson's—you made it either before or after Johnson's remark? A.—Yes, Sir, made it at the same time—during the interview.

Q.—And in this connection. His observation was made in connection with yours, or yours in connection with his, was it not? A.—Yes, Sir; but it was not so much in reference to the papers as it was in reference to my going to church.

Q.—I am not talking about that; I am talking now about the observations. Well, how did the matter go on then, on Mr. Bowen's part, after that observation of yours? A.—I do not think very much was said until after Mr. Johnson left, and Mr. Bowen put questions to me to know why it was that I did not go to Plymouth Church. That is the part that I now distinctly remember.

BOWEN'S IMPUTATIONS AGAINST BEECHER.

Q.—Well, when did Mr. Bowen commence dating his accusations or imputations against Mr. Beecher? A.—I cannot remember exactly at what part of the conversation he did. Some of them were stated before Mr. Johnson went away, and others were stated afterward.

Q.—Did he pursue the matter at some length? A.—Well, yes, Sir, at some length necessarily.

Q.—You have given on the direct examination, have you not, substantially what he said, as you remember it? A.—I have.

Q.—What did you say after he had completed his accusations against Mr. Beecher? After he had completed his accusations against Mr. Beecher, what did you say? A.—I don't think he did complete them; I think he kept reiterating them.

Q.—Well, but he left off some time or other, didn't he? A.—Not until I left the house.

Q.—Well, when he had got through with them for the first time, what did you say—anything? A.—Do you mean what I said at any particular moment? I do not identify any such remark at any particular moment.

Q.—It is not as to the lapse of time, it is as to the stage of the conversation. Or, if you do not remember, I cannot help you. If you do, I want to know. A.—Mr. Bowen was very solicitous to know of me what Mr. Beecher's relations had been to Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—And asked, did he? A.—Yes, after Mr. Johnson went away. I had said, before Mr. Johnson went away, that Mr. Beecher had been guilty of dishonorable behavior toward Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—That you said while Mr. Johnson was there? A.—Yes, Sir, or that in substance.

BOWEN'S SUGGESTION THAT BEECHER SHOULD QUIT PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Q.—Now, when did the suggestion of the preparation of this letter of demand on Mr. Beecher come up? A.—I think that came up in Mr. Bowen's private conversation with me at the close of that interview.

Q.—And which suggested it, you or he? A.—Mr. Bowen suggested it. He said that Mr. Beecher ought not to be allowed to preach in his church.

Mr. Evarts (to counsel for plaintiff)—You have got that paper gentlemen—this letter of demand.

Mr. Morris—It is an exhibit, is not it?

Mr. Shearman—No. 4.

Mr. Morris looks among his papers and produces the document desired.

Q. (handing the paper to witness)—The suggestion first came from Mr. Bowen? What was that suggestion? What did he say? A.—Mr. Bowen said in substance that Mr. Beecher ought not to be allowed to remain in his pulpit or this city; he ought to be driven out. Mr. Bowen then said that he could take no steps toward the accomplishment of such a project as that, because he had in the previous February received from Mr. Beecher a humiliating confession of his guilt, and that Mr. Bowen had given him pardon.

Q.—That you have stated in your direct examination. A.—Yes, sir. Mr. Bowen, however, said that if I would make this demand, which he could not in honor, as he said—

Q.—Mentioning no name? A.—That he would substantiate it and bring a volume of evidence he possessed to see that it was carried into execution. That is the substance.

Q.—That you have stated on your direct examination. Now, he having so stated it, how did you give your assent to acting in the manner that he suggested? A.—I said to him, "Give me a pen and a sheet of paper and I will write it."

Q.—Very well. A.—He said, "I will carry it."

Q.—Is that the original draft which you wrote? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you the original draft? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Has that been put in evidence?

Mr. Morris—No.

Mr. Evarts—Well, I don't know whether it is important.

Q.—At any rate, it was amended before it was finally copied from, was it? A.—How is that, Sir?

Q.—The draft as originally written was changed in some words before it was copied? A.—Yes, Sir.

THE CHANGE IN THE ORIGINAL DRAFT.

Q.—Do you remember what the change was? I do not care anything about the paper. A.—Well, I remember, perhaps, with sufficient accuracy to say that this clause was omitted, "For reasons which you explicitly understand." Whether the original draft was precisely in these words I do not know; that is the substance.

Q.—Was the original draft, including the amendment, in your handwriting? A.—The original draft did not include the amendment.

Q.—Well, including the amendment that was put upon it—was not the amendment put upon the draft? Of course it may not have been. A.—Perhaps it was not; well, I will not answer positively there.

Q.—I suppose the amendment was put on it, and then the complete copy taken from it? A.—It may have been so; I think the paper exists.

Q.—That is the change, at any rate? A.—I thing so.

Q.—And the address—that is yours also? A.—Yes, Sir; all excepting the small writing; that is Mr. Moulton's.

Q.—Well, all that belongs to it, as a letter and an address, is in your handwriting? A.—Yes, Sir; every bit.

Q.—Now, when you gave this letter to Mr. Bowen, was the envelope closed or sealed? A.—Closed—that is my impression.

Q.—It was given to him, was it not, by you, and taken by him to be carried as an open letter to Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir; that is my recollection. Is the envelope open?

Q.—It is open now. A.—I mean to say, has it been opened?

Q.—You can see. [Handing envelope to witness.] Now it bears the marks of having been closed? A.—Yes, Sir; it was not closed by me.

Q.—And was not intended to be? A.—No, Sir; it was an open letter, as I wrote it.

Q.—Intended to be carried by Bowen open? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And intended by you to be carried by him open? A.—Yes, Sir; so described by me to Mr. Moulton that afternoon.

Q.—So that this closing of it, which obviously has taken place some time or other— A.—Yes, Sir, was not by me.

Q.—Nor by him, with your consent or purpose? A.—Not at all, Sir. Still, I did not lay any injunction upon Mr. Bowen not to close it. Mr. Bowen knew the contents of the letter, and it was an open letter. He and I were jointly responsible for it.

TILTON'S DEMAND UPON BEECHER.

Mr. Evarts (reading)—

DEC. 26, 1870.

Henry Ward Beecher:

SIR: I demand that, for reasons which you explicitly understand, you will immediately cease from the ministry—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—Why is it read in evidence?

Mr. Evarts—Because I want to use its contents. [Resuming the reading at the point of interruption.]

—from the ministry of Plymouth Church, and that you quit the City of Brooklyn as a residence.

(Signed,) THEODORE TILTON.

Q.—That was written so was it? [Referring to the word "signed" in the parenthesis.] A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, Mr. Tilton, how soon after this did you inquire, and how soon after inquiring did you hear, what had happened concerning the act—the delivery of this letter? A.—I made no inquiry about it, Sir.

Q.—How soon did knowledge come to you concerning it? A.—The first knowledge that came to me concerning it was through Mr. Beecher's own statements to me on Friday of that week—Dec. 30—that it had been delivered. I took it for granted, however, that it had been promptly delivered. That is my recollection at present.

Q.—Now, Mr. Tilton, let me recall your attention to the fact that prior to your interview with Mr. Beecher, to which you have now alluded, you had an interview with Mr. Bowen. A.—I do not remember whether that was Dec. 27 or 28.

Q.—It was one or the other? A.—One or the other. I think it was—I think so.

Q.—Now, at this interview, did not the question of the subject of this letter being delivered by Bowen to Mr. Beecher, and the occurrence thereupon, become the subject of conversation between you and Mr. Bowen? A.—No, Sir; Mr. Bowen was in a wild anger, and I had no further conversation with him at all. That is the last interview I had previous to the tripartite covenant.

Q.—How did this interview on the 27th or 28th with Bowen come about? A.—It was accident.

Q.—Did he send for you, or did you go to him spontaneously? A.—Neither.

Q.—Well, how did you get together? A.—I will tell you. After I had written this letter on the 26th of December, I told Mr. Moulton of it that afternoon, too. He told me with great emphasis that I was a fool.

THE ANGRY INTERVIEW WITH BOWEN.

Q.—Well, that you have told us. A.—So that either the next morning or the morning after—my impression is, the very next morning—I sent a message to Mr. Bowen, by advice of Mr. Moulton, or rather, not by his advice, but by my own judgment, growing out of a suggestion of his, namely: that Mr. Bowen's name ought to have been attached to such a demand, inasmuch as he was to have sustained and enforced it. So I sent a message—I forget whether by note, I think by note—to Mr. Bowen, informing him that I was going to have an interview with Mr. Beecher face to face. Mr. Bowen came pell mell down to office. Then came the angry interview of which I have spoken.

Q.—What time of the day was this interview? A.—Oh, it was in the forenoon, some time.

Q.—Can you now recollect whether it was the 27th—whether it was the second day, or the very day after? A.—I don't know; it was either that day or the day after.

Q.—Would not you have probably learned something about the letter the next day, if you heard nothing from it? A.—What is that?

Q.—Would not you have sought from him information on the next day about the letter, if you had heard nothing about it? A.—From whom would I have done it?

Q.—From Mr. Bowen? A.—I had parted with him in anger. If I had met him, I would not have spoken to him.

Q.—No, not at this time. I say, if you had not heard something from Mr. Bowen on the day immediately following the 26th, would not you have been likely to have sent for him to learn about the reception that the note sent to Mr. Beecher had met with?

Mr. Fullerton—One moment. I think this case will be long enough without such speculative questions as this.

Mr. Evarts (to the witness)—Answer the question. A.—If I understand the purport of your question—if Mr. Bowen had come around that morning in a quiet frame of mind I should have said: "Tell me the fate of the letter."

Q.—My point is to fix that he did come around the very next morning, and it it had not been that morning that he came you would have been likely to make some inquiry on that subject? A.—I think quite likely. I do not say he came that morning, but the probabilities all are that it was that morning; still I won't say for certain.

Q.—Now he came around there and saw you in your office alone, I suppose? A.—He and I together.

Q.—You alone, so far as anybody else was concerned? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, can you tell what the first thing said at that interview was? A.—O, I don't remember the first thing.

Q.—Do you know which spoke first? A.—I do not; Mr. Bowen was in a great state of excitement; his face was as white as the wall.

Q.—Now, do you mean to say upon reflection that not a word was said about the delivery to Mr. Beecher and his reception of this note? A.—I mean to say exactly that Mr. Bowen was in a great anger. The substance of what he said was that if I divulged to Mr. Beecher the accusations which he [Bowen] had made against Mr. Beecher, he [Bowen] would cease all his relations with me, and I should never again cross his threshold or enter his house. He said that with great vehemence and anger and left, leaving me no time to say anything.

Q.—Do you mean that he left without giving you an opportunity of saying anything? A.—I think the purport of my answer was to give defiance for defiance; scorn for scorn; that I would not be deterred from action against Mr. Beecher by him or anybody else.

Q.—You had no curiosity about the delivery of the note or its reception? A.—I did have a great deal of curiosity.

Q.—Why didn't you ask Mr. Bowen? A.—Because Mr. Bowen was not the man to ask questions of on that occasion; he went out of the office and slammed the door after him; the only persons who knew anything about the matter were Mr. Bowen and Mr. Beecher, and I could not see either; I would not go to Mr. Bowen after that to ask questions.

THE OBJECT OF THE DEMAND.

Q.—Now, when you wrote this demand on Mr. Beecher, and sent Mr. Bowen to deliver it to Mr. Beecher, or to communicate it as your joint act, as you have stated, what was your object in sending, and what result did you expect from sending it? A.—My object was to strike him right to the heart, Sir.

Q.—Yes. Now, what result did you expect from this striking him to the heart? A.—That it would prick and wound him as it has done.

Q.—Nothing more? A.—Nothing more.

Q.—You didn't expect he would be driven from Brooklyn and the pulpit? A.—Yes, Sir, I did; and he will, too.

Q.—Then you did? A.—I certainly did, Sir.

Q.—That from the delivery of that message he would be driven from Brooklyn and the pulpit? A.—Mr. Bowen said he could drive him out of his pulpit in twelve hours, and I believed what Mr. Bowen said.

Q.—You believed this method would do it? A.—Yes, Sir, I thought Mr. Bowen would do it.

A.—You thought this method would do it? A.—I thought Mr. Bowen could do it.

The Court (to witness)—This method, he says.

The Witness—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you, together, sent, as your joint act, this letter? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you expected that result from it? A.—Yes, Sir, I did.

AFTER THE INTERVIEW WITH BOWEN.

Q.—Now, Mr. Tilton, how soon did you go to your house on that day, after this interview with Mr. Bowen; the 27th or 28th, whichever it was? A.—You mean on the day I received the letter?

Q.—No; on the day of this last angry interview? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Your usual time, so far as you remember? A.—I think so.

Q.—What was your usual time of going to the house from the office? A.—Usually about 1 o'clock to lunch.

Q.—And returned to business? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, when you returned to your house that day were you excited, and did you exhibit excitement in your house? I leave out all reference now to any interview or intercourse with your wife. A.—I do not remember that, Sir.

Q.—You don't remember being excited in consequence of this interview with Mr. Bowen? A.—I don't remember being in my house—that is, the circumstance.

Q.—You don't remember being in your house at all? A.—No.

Q.—Did you, at your house on that day—on your first visit to it after this interview with Mr. Bowen—say to the nurse and others there, other than your wife, that you were ruined? A.—No, Sir; I did not.

Q.—Nothing of that kind? A.—No, Sir, I was not ruined.

Q.—I don't ask whether you were ruined. I ask you whether you told your nurse and other persons, other than your wife, whom I leave out of the inquiry, that you were ruined? A.—Well, I answer you "No."

Mr. Evarts—Very well. So let it stand.

The Witness—I was not in the habit of talking about my business affairs with the nurse.

The Court (to the witness)—One moment. Just answer the questions. Don't talk. (To the audience)—I wish gentlemen would be quiet.

The Witness—I don't remember the nurse. Who was the nurse, Mr. Evarts?

Mr. Evarts—When I am on the stand I will answer all the questions I am able.

The Court (to the witness)—Just answer the questions.

The Witness—Mr. Evarts sets me an example by answering everything he knows.

Mr. Evarts—Now, do you remember being in any excitement, and having any impression that the result of this demand upon Mr. Beecher was going to be disastrous to you? A.—Not at all, Sir; how could it be disastrous?

Q.—I don't reason the fact; I only ask you if that be the fact? A.—I did not.

Q.—Do you remember on that occasion, on coming to your house on that day, after this interview with Mr. Bowen, that you got out your valedictory in the *Independent*, and paced up and down, and exhibited great excitement, and immediately went to work preparing papers connected with this subject? A.—No, Sir; I do not recollect it.

Q.—You do not recollect anything of that kind? A.—No, Sir; nothing of the sort, Sir.

Q.—Did you inform Mr. Moulton of this angry interview with Mr. Bowen? A.—I think I did, Sir.

Q.—And did you then plan any step in connection with Mr. Beecher thereupon? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—None whatever? A.—Not that I recollect.

HIS KNOWLEDGE OF THE CHRISTIAN UNION.

Q.—Now, Mr. Tilton, you knew of the *Christian Union*, Mr. Beecher's newspaper, did you not, at the time it was established? A.—When was it established?

Mr. Evarts—Well, that is exactly what I was going to ask you. [Laughter.] But I understand it was established in the beginning of the year 1870—January, 1870. A.—Well, Sir—

Q.—In other words, that it had been in existence during that year—in which was the month of December which we are talking about. A.—I cannot answer that question. I will take your word for it.

Q.—Don't you recollect enough of the situation to know that Mr. Beecher's newspaper—the *Christian Union*—had been established before this month of December in which your connection with the *Independent* terminated? A.—That it had or had not?

Q.—Had? A.—My impression is that Mr. Beecher was writing editorial articles in the *Church Union* a number of months previous to that, though I won't be positive.

Q.—Do you mean that you, being the editor of the *Independent* all through that year, 1870, did not know whether Mr. Beecher's *Christian Union* was in existence at that time? A.—The *Christian Union* was originally the *Church Union*. He had some connection with that. My impression is that his connection with a newspaper was at that time with the *Church Union*, and not the *Christian Union*; that is my impression.

Q.—The *Church Union* was turned into the *Christian Union*? A.—Yes, Sir; but I don't remember which name the paper bore at that time.

Q.—I don't care

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 9, 1875.

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FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—WOMEN OF THE DAY.—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. George Parkes, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Sara Jewett.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGHRAUN.—Mr. J. R. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS.—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—THE NEW MAGDALEN.—Miss Carlotta LeClercq, Mr. George Clarke.

PARK THEATRE.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Minetti, Mlle. Dorel, M. Duplan.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.—THE BLOOD-STAINED HAND-SLASHER AND CRASHER.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT by the Jubilee Singers of Fisk University, Tennessee.

ROBINSON HALL.—PERSONATION AND SONGS by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Emerson.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

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We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States, under the new Law which took effect on the 1st inst.*

The House of Representatives must remember that in the Pacific Mail investigation there is a point of quite as much importance as securing "BILL" KING or WHITING, or any other fugitive from their mandate. That point is the repeal of the extra subsidy of the company. The sentiments of the Committee on Ways and Means on this point are already known, and it is to be hoped that the agents of Pacific Mail at the Capitol may not be allowed to score another victory by delaying a decision of the question of repealing the Subsidy bill until the hurry-scurry of the closing hours of Congress renders that decision impossible. Yesterday was the date appointed for allowing the legal agent of the company an opportunity to cross-examine Mr. IRWIN. Considering that any such examination would necessarily have a direct bearing upon the civil suit which the company have entered against IRWIN, it would seem only just that the committee should allow the date for the delegation of its functions to Mr. CLARK BELL to be indefinitely postponed.

A bill which recently passed Congress with considerable rapidity, but which has not yet been signed, has created a good deal of excitement among the lawyers of the country who practice in the Admiralty Courts. These gentlemen allege that, under the assumed character of a bill to facilitate business in the Supreme Court, the measure referred to interferes seriously with the established and long recognized rights of parties to admiralty suits. The features of the bill to which they object are, first, that it prevents an appeal to the Supreme Court on any points not decided by the Circuit Courts, whereas points are often decided by the District Courts which it is very important should go to the Supreme Court, especially when the decision of the Circuit is overruled by the Supreme Bench; second, that it shuts out from appeal to the Supreme Court all cases of an amount less than five thousand dollars, when the principles involved in smaller cases are often equally important, since the questions raised frequently concern other nations than our own; and third, that the bill makes the Circuit Judge the final arbiter of all matters of fact brought before him, whereas the custom has always been, when a case is appealed to the Supreme Court, for that court to review the entire case and for parties to introduce new evidence if found essential. These are objections which are cogently urged, and which we should say ought to be considered before the bill finally passes on to the statute book.

The Presidents of our local savings banks seem to have first become aware, through the columns of THE TIMES, of the existence and character of the proposed general savings banks law which is now in the hands of the joint Committees on Banks of the Assembly and Senate. Several of their number had prepared, without knowing of Senator WOOD'S bill, the draft of an enactment to accomplish the same objects. This bill differs in no very essential particular from the one printed in THE TIMES of Sunday last. It is a question chiefly for the consideration of lawyers as to which of them is, technically speaking, the more complete. It will evidently require only a little friendly discussion to make the bill finally recommended by the committee embody the best features of both measures.

On another page is printed a letter from THE TIMES correspondent with the transit of Venus observers stationed at Hobart Town, Tasmania. Our correspondent gives an interesting and entirely lucid description of the great event, which the party had gone so far and endured so much to observe. Unfortunately the condition of the sky made impossible observations of the most satisfactory character. The trying moment with the expedition was undoubtedly when clouds and rain seemed to extinguish all hope of procuring the needed photographs of the sun. But, notwithstanding these discouragements, the operators did secure many good negatives at different stages of the transit. Taken altogether, these results, combined with those noted in our summary, promise to be a valuable contribution to the scientific data already chronicled.

The vote of the Senate yesterday on a bill to extend a patent covering a certain sewing-machine attachment is rightly considered as indicating its action on less deserving applications hereafter. In this case, though many favorable arguments were urged for the petitioner, the vote refusing the bill a third reading is said to show the temper of the Senate in relation to all such propositions in behalf of sewing-machine patents. Whether justly or not, there is undoubtedly a strong popular prejudice against patent extensions in general; and this feeling is usually reflected in Congress.

ISSUES OF THE NEXT CANVASS.

Senator CARPENTER had a frank talk with his friends at the capital of Wisconsin the other evening, apropos of his defeat for the United States Senatorship. He treated his own ill luck with great good-nature, and gave his successful rival the benefit of an indorsement as "a true and tried Republican," who stood upon a platform in which "there was not a word that would not be indorsed by every Republican Senator of the United States." He twitted the Democrats with having been sold out "by the greatest political merchant of modern times, JAMES R. DOOLITTLE," and warned the Republicans who had supported his opponent that the Democrats expected, as a result of their investment, to carry Wisconsin next Fall. "We have," he added, "but one thing to see to, and that is, considering the immoral contract, that they be not permitted to get the consideration."

In this connection, Mr. CARPENTER referred with much earnestness to the approaching Presidential campaign, of which the canvass next Autumn would be but the preliminary skirmish. He is of those who believe that the issues in that campaign will relate largely to the South and to questions growing out of the war. We are sorry to say that there are only too many indications that in this opinion Mr. CARPENTER is correct. The Democrats have for the past three or four years declared that such issues were dead, and we do not doubt that the better men among them heartily wish that their declarations might come true. But the Democratic leaders would like to run with the hare and stay with the hounds. They are trying to allay natural apprehensions in the North by the assurance that the war questions will never be disturbed, while they are courting in every way the support of that portion of the Southern people which is bound by interest and prejudice to reawaken those questions. A policy of this character is never safe. It is sure to betray the party which adopts it into commitments from which no leaders can free it. It is all very well for the conservative Northern Democrats to say that the Constitution as it is shall be respected if they are intrusted with power; but it is a question for the people to consider carefully whether that pledge *can* be redeemed.

There is, for instance, the matter of Southern claims. The Constitution says plainly enough, that "neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States." But let us suppose, the Democratic Party being in power, that the Court of Claims shall recognize, and Congress shall order paid, claims for the destruction of property in the South alleged to have belonged to loyal men, but really having belonged to those directly or indirectly engaged in the rebellion, what would prevent the payment of such awards? Obviously if a Southerner had given his property up to the support of the rebellion, and it had been seized and used or destroyed by the Union Army, the payment of any claim for it would be contrary to the intent of the Constitution. But with a majority of Democratic Representatives and Senators—men who had actually taken part in the rebellion—and this is by no means an unlikely proposition—the Government would be just as completely in their hands as if it were administered under the Montgomery Constitution. This is only one of many examples that might be cited of the difficulties that would surround the Democratic leaders, even if they were entirely sincere in their professed devotion to the amended Constitution. For our own parts, no one could wish more earnestly than we do, that every vestige of the war might disappear from our politics. But there are several conditions precedent to that event. One is that the Republican Party shall so conduct itself as to recruit its strength among those Southern men who would naturally, by their intelligence and patriotism, incline toward it. That is an object for which we have long striven, and which will never cease to be sought by us while the party exists. But another and an equally important one is, that the Democratic Party shall cease to be controlled by the reactionary Southern element in it. Until that condition is fulfilled, the war questions cannot be regarded as "dead issues," and the country cannot safely put the Democrats in power. It may be done, but, we repeat, it cannot be done safely.

TINKERING THE CHARTER.

The Council of Political Reform has done a very proper thing in taking means to elicit an expression of public sentiment in regard to the attempts now being made in the Assembly to introduce a series of objectionable amendments to the City charter. The first of these amendments relates to the power of removing heads of departments. The charter of 1873 surrounded the exercise of that power with very proper safeguards, while making the process of removing a corrupt executive officer much less cumbrous than it had designedly been made by the authors of the Ring charter of 1870. It intrusted to the Governor the power of removing the Mayor "in the same manner as sheriffs"—that is, "for cause," and after taking evidence, if need be, under the rules of a court of justice. The heads of departments have the same right as the Mayor to be removed only "for cause," and after opportunity to be heard. The Mayor's decision in regard to their removal is, however, subject to the approval of the Governor.

These rules for the removal of executive officers have grown, very naturally, out of provisions of earlier charters on this subject In the charter of 1830—the first scheme of local government devised in the republican history of the State—there is no provision made for such removals at all. In the charter of 1849, "the sole power of impeachment of all City officers," being heads of departments, is vested in the Board of Assistant Aldermen. The power to try all impeachments is vested in the Board of Aldermen, after taking "an oath or affirmation truly and impartially to try the impeachment according to evidence," and it required a majority of two-thirds of all the members elected to the board to secure a conviction. At that time, it must be remembered, every Alderman was ex-officio a Magistrate, and Aldermen had not yet been deprived of the power of sitting as Judges in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions. In 1853 they were deprived of that power, though they continued to exercise the functions of Justices of the Peace. The charter of 1857 followed out this gradual lowering of the standard of Aldermanic authority by taking from them all control over the removal of the three most important officers of the Corporation. Under this charter, which continued for thirteen years to be the fundamental law of the City, the Mayor, Controller, and Counsel to the Corporation could only be removed by the Governor "for cause, in the manner provided by law in the case of sheriffs." Other heads of departments could be suspended by the Mayor "for cause," and removed, "by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen." By a two-thirds vote, the Board of Aldermen could, without the consent of the Mayor, remove "for cause" any heads of departments other than the Controller and Corporation Counsel. The charter of 1870 vested the power of impeaching the Mayor in a two-thirds majority of the Board of Aldermen, and the power of impeaching the heads of departments in the Mayor. In both cases the full Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York was intrusted with the trial of the impeachment.

Throughout all these changes of the fundamental law, the principle is never lost sight of that the head of a department is a responsible official, having the same rights as the executive head of the Government, not to be removed before the expiry of his term of office, unless when certain grave charges against his administration have been preferred, tried, and found proved, with the formalities of a judicial inquest. No one ever dreamed of investing the Mayor with absolute power over officers whose responsibilities were, in some cases, quite as important as his own, and whose duties required, and long secured, in the case at least of the Departments of Law and Finance, a higher average of character and ability than was thought essential for the office of Mayor. It was reserved for a Democratic Assemblyman, acting under the orders of Tammany Hall, to introduce the idea into legislation of making the dismissal of an executive officer as perfunctory an affair as the dismissal of a superfluous clerk or street laborer, and of so placing the entire organization of the management of this City in the hands of a crowd of greedy and corrupt politicians. It may be assumed that Tammany Hall would not be so desirous of intrusting Mayor WICKHAM with this enormous power if it were not sure of controlling him. The City cannot afford to gratify Tammany Hall in this matter just at present, and if the Democratic majority in the Assembly should again be brought to do the bidding of JOHN KELLY, the Republican majority in the Senate would, we imagine, be proof against either bribes or solicitations to pass such a bill.

In another column, we print the energetic and timely protest of the Council of Political Reform against this dangerous innovation in regard to the power of removal. No less timely is their protest against the proposed abrogation of the contract system in regard to all work and supplies under the amount of ten thousand dollars. The present limit of one thousand dollars, is not low enough to prevent jobbery. To raise it to ten thousand dollars would practically be equivalent to the abrogation of the contract system altogether, and would open the way to a restoration of the worst forms of the corruption of the Tweed administration. Equally disastrous in its effects would be the proposal to allow a simple majority, instead of three-fourths, as at present, of the Board of Aldermen to sanction the spending of money, the laying of assessments, or the letting of the property of the Corporation. These amendments to the charter are drawn up in the interests of the worst forms of political jobbery, and to sanction them would be to sacrifice pretty nearly all that has been gained for reform since 1871. Citizens who desire to protest against handing over the City once more to the rule of a handful of unscrupulous political wirepullers, would do well to sign the petition to the Legislature drawn up by the Council of Political Reform, and which will be found awaiting signature at the places indicated in another column.

RAIDS ON THE TREASURY.

The remarkable correspondent of the *Evening Post*, who detected a mysterious connection between the editorial comments of newspapers and their Washington correspondents, must have been again surprised by what he saw yesterday. The disgraceful Texas-Pacific job was again exposed in our Washington dispatches, and again condemned in our editorial columns—a most remarkable coincidence. It is so very strange that a newspaper should comment upon the information forwarded to it by its own accredited correspondent at Washington. Certainly no one ever dreams of taking the *Post's* Washington correspondence as a basis for comment on any conceivable subject; and perhaps that fact is what led its anonymous contributor to the discovery of his mare's nest. For our own parts, if our Washington correspondent had not kept us thoroughly well informed as to the progress of TOM SCOTT'S raid upon the Treasury, we should have considered him a very unsuitable man for his position.

It is quite evident that the West and South are going in for a little log-rolling in connection with these railroad schemes. They will support each other's bills, and the result must be that the burden of taxation will be indefinitely increased. The dread of public opinion does not dwell very heavily upon the minds of the persons who are engaged in these schemes. One of their advocates—the one above referred to—impudently alleged the other day that the Texas Pacific was at least as much entitled to help as the Union Pacific. As we have pointed out, no parallel can be drawn between the two undertakings. The Union Pacific, according to the public journals, is not only not asking any money from the Government, but is proposing to pay off what it already owes, at the rate of five hundred thousand dollars a year. The Government could not claim its rights until the mortgage had matured, which would be at a period when most of us will be gone—namely, at the end of the present century. It seems, then, that this particular road is rather trying to get rid of its liabilities than to incur fresh ones, and the proposal referred to is said to be very favorably regarded in commercial circles. What pretense, then, can TOM SCOTT have for alleging that a parallel exists between his new scheme and the Pacific Railroads?

The Southern speculators are, of course, anxious to get a dip into the Treasury. Can anybody imagine a worse time for proposing new subsidies or guarantees, than the present? Have we so much money to spare that we need be anxious to set two or three new companies up, only that they may become the sport of Wall street? What does TOM SCOTT care for the "improvement of Texas?" The entire scheme is one of the most unworthy ever brought before Congress, and is being pushed by all sorts of dirty and dishonest means. If it goes through Congress, another great job will be put upon the over-burdened backs of the people. The Republicans who vote for it will have done all that lies in their power to ruin their party, and we, at any rate, undertake to keep their names well before the public.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

When Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Jr., the other day, chose for his Lowell Institute lecture such a tragical subject as "Railroad Accidents," his audience probably anticipated a gloomy discourse. But the speaker handled his theme in a way that casts over the whole question of railroad management a great deal of very interesting suggestion. Massachusetts publicists seem to lead all others in the care, consideration, and study bestowed upon the relation of the State to the railroads. Regulations concerning fares, freights, and other questions about which there may be dispute, have been handled in Massachusetts with some reserve. But that State has been strict in its legislation concerning care for the lives, comfort, and safety of passengers traveling by rail. To this end, statistics have been gathered, and elaborate papers prepared by men eminent in public affairs, and learned in the fundamental law. The Revere disaster, in 1871, was a great shock to the law-abiding and careful people of the Bay State. The discussion which that calamitous occurrence provoked was of great service to the whole country; and in Massachusetts it brought into use the train-brake, running signals, and a variety of appliances for the prevention of similar accidents. In his recent lecture Mr. ADAMS took for leading illustrations of his subject three terrible disasters, and showed that each was preventable. These three accidents were those at Norwalk draw-bridge and at Valley Falls, in 1853, and that of Revere, in 1871. If these were inexcusable, how is it that the first two, in 1853, did not hasten the adoption of the requisite preventives of accidents? It seems to have been necessary to have such a slaughter as that at Revere Station, in 1871, to compel the use of such life-securing appliances as those now in use. We do not forget that some of the attachments to railway trains and "safety" expedients are of very recent invention. They were made necessary, however, by repeated disasters, and were the result of many warnings. After the Norwalk bridge accident, legislation made a great loss of life from a similar cause almost impossible, as it afterward compelled the full stoppage of trains on the Providence Railroad crossing, just out of Boston, imperative, after numerous and fatal warnings from that dangerous spot. Mr. ADAMS says that in few ways are lives lost with such great and immediate benefit to the rest of the world as by railroad accidents. That is to say, the world thereafter travels more safely for the lesson taught by the accident. Illustrating this statement, he says that since the Revere disaster one hundred and twenty millions of passengers have been carried by railroads within the limits of Massachusetts. During that time but one passenger was killed by any combination of circumstances over which the passenger had no control. But, as travelers will not always exercise due care, the average of persons killed or injured on the rail in Massachusetts during that time was three hundred per year. Considering all things—considering the rashness of travelers, the seventy thousand miles of track in the State, and the curves, culverts, and bridges—this is not an excessive sum total of disaster by rail.

Of course, there is a limit to the control which the law may compel railroad companies to exercise over the motions of their passengers. If three hundred people lost their lives or were maimed through their own carelessness in one year, this only proves once more how necessary it was that they should have been protected against the consequences of their own folly. We oblige corporations engaged in carrying passengers to adopt means which shall *compel* the safety of those who travel. It is quite likely that these means are not so generally applied as they might be. In one sense the railway corporations may be acquitted of all further responsibility, passengers run into imminent peril at their own risk. But considerations of humanity should move us to adopt every expedient to insure absolute immunity from death or injury to all travelers, whether they are careful or careless. In the address to which we have referred the speaker made a forcible comparison between the loss of life by railway accidents and by casualties of other kinds. It was shown that the danger of being murdered in Massachusetts was greater than that of being killed in a railroad accident. Examples of the truth of this are numerous; but the speaker proved by statistics that the average journey resulting in injury is twenty million miles. If a person travel on Massachusetts railroads eight hundred miles a day he would, by the doctrine of chances, be seventy years old before he received injury by a railroad accident. This may not greatly console the maimed, or the survivors of the killed, but it is a good showing, and we wish that a similarly encouraging assurance could be given to travelers in every part of the Republic.

PERTH AMBOY.

The railroad now being built between Easton and Perth Amboy is expected to be soon completed. The whole line, it is said, will probably be in operation in April of this year. This road is one of the Lehigh Valley Railroad connections; its main object being the transportation of coal to tide-water.

Perth Amboy is one of the places to which the proximity of a great city has been decidedly the reverse of advantageous. The trade which would naturally have flowed there, had it not been drawn off by New-York, would have made it a town of at least fifty or a hundred thousand inhabitants. That it did not become one of our principal seaports, was owing mainly to the same reasons that render the neighborhood of a large store a poor situation for a smaller one in the same line of business. It requires but a glance at the map to see the correctness of these remarks. If New-Jersey and our own State had formed parts of two nations speaking different languages and disposed to have as little as possible to do with each other, it is not unlikely that Perth Amboy would have been one of the great cities of the American continent.

The selection of this port by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company as a shipping point for coal seems to us to be eminently judicious. Its distance in a direct line from Easton is less than that of any other point on tide-water at all suited to the purpose. Its accessibility from the ocean is, in most respects, as perfect as that of New-York, and, on some accounts, even a little more so. Its distance from Sandy Hook is a trifle less than that of this City.

Up to Nov. 30, 1874, there had been expended in connection with the enterprise of which we are speaking $6,202,568 75. Of this, $5,587,714 44 were for the railroad, and $556,027 21 for Perth Amboy real estate and coal wharves. The work has undoubtedly been well done, the character of all the work of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company being of the very highest kind. How much more is yet to be expended we have no means of definitely stating. It will probably depend a great deal upon circumstances not at present fully ascertained, the principal one of which will be the amount of business to be accommodated. That this amount, however, will in any case be very large, is a point respecting which there can be no question. A great deal of the immense business of the Lehigh Valley Road will, of course, be sent over the line; and that business itself, it is expected, will be much increased by its new outlet. It will probably not be very long after the opening of the road before the quantity of coal transported over it amounts to at least fifty thousand tons a week, and but a few years at most before it is double that quantity.

How much the bringing of this business to Perth Amboy will do toward building up the place remains to be seen. It may do very little. On the other hand, it may accomplish a great deal. The men employed in transshipping the coal will not, together with their families, constitute of themselves a population large enough to be of much account in this respect. Nor will the number of persons whom the business of supplying their wants will collect there be very great. Most of the men will be laborers, whose circumstances will require them to bring their wants within narrow limits. But as the terminus of an important railroad, and a seaport with a great number of vessels arriving and departing, there will be other causes for its growth besides the mere employment of men in transshipping the coal. It is certain, at any rate, that many towns have grown to a very large size from a much more insignificant nucleus than is furnished by the selection of Perth Amboy as a shipping point by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

The Easton and Amboy Railroad affords one of the most forcible illustrations that can be mentioned of the growth and importance of the coal trade. That a railroad costing while still incomplete, over five and a half million dollars, constructed principally for this purpose, should attract so little general attention as this has, is one of the facts that show very vividly what the progress of this traffic has been. In 1820, the whole anthracite production of the United States was only 365 tons. In 1840 it had risen to 864,379 tons, and in 1860 to nearly ten times that amount, or 8,513,123 tons. In 1873, it was 19,585,178 tons, or 130 per cent. more than the production of 1860. The business depression and the stoppage of so many manufactories reduced the production in 1874 to about 18,700,000 tons; but there is every reason to hope that when times are again prosperous the increase will, for some years to come, be almost or quite as rapid as ever, and that the amount produced in 1880 will not be less than twenty-five or thirty million tons.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I inclose an extract from a letter from New-Orleans, which comes from a perfectly reliable as well as intelligent source. The writer is doing business there. He is from the North, served in the Union Army, but is not a politician in any sense of the term. He is associated with a gentleman who has lived in New-Orleans from his youth up. Either of them is better authority than any partisan, whether of McEnery or Kellogg. B.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 29, 1875.

DEAR ——: I have been intending writing you a few lines on the situation here, but have not yet had time. Will try to now. First, in regard to Sheridan, I am entirely satisfied, from what I have seen and heard myself, and from what I have of the personal experience of E—— and others, that he [Sheridan] did not overstate the lawlessness existing in this State at all. I know that his dispatch describing the state of affairs here was substantially correct, though a politic man would, no doubt, have worded his dispatches differently. But while it seems clear that it is absolutely necessary for the protection of Union men and the negroes that Sheridan and Grant should be fully supported, and that United State troops be kept here as long as matters remain as they are at present, I think it is equally clear that the Kellogg Government is a good one only in comparison with what the McEnery Government would be. The cause of the trouble lies in an antagonism between two extreme classes—the old slaveholders, including all the brain of the rebellion, representing capital in large part, on one side, and the poorer whites and the negroes on the other. The former have suffered severely from taxation and bad legislation, and their passions are roused to such an extent that they are entirely desperate, and in this condition they are struggling for the control of the Government. If they obtain it the condition of the other class will be much worse than either under present circumstances, and a Republican would have about as good a show here as an Abolitionist did before the war. On the other hand, the negroes have been given the ballot as a means of self-protection. They are mere children in civil polity, and under the teachings of Warmoth, his followers, and other rascals it is not to be wondered at that this city and State are saddled with a debt that they are unable to bear.

The present conflict is extremely ruinous to all the interests of the State and everybody in it, and is altogether irrepressible. It seems to us here, also, that Congress has shirked its duty in not meeting the Louisiana case, taking no action itself, and a large part of it condemning Grant and Sheridan for taking the only action they possibly could take under the circumstances. So far as the "military interference" on the 4th of January is concerned, it is thought by all Union people here that Wendell Phillips hit the nail exactly on the head in his speech in Faneuil Hall, and these people, who went against secession and were Union men throughout the war, are now looking anxiously for every indication of public feeling at the North, in the strong hope that Sheridan may be sustained. Of course, you know that I have no political bias on either side, but have tried to state the case just as I see it after careful examination. Yours truly. WM.

THE FALL RIVER STRIKE.

RIOTOUS CONDUCT OF THE STRIKERS—THE MANUFACTURERS DETERMINED TO HOLD OUT.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 8.—The Merchants' Mill continued operations to-day, although a very small number of operatives entered. At noon there were about 1,000 operatives congregated in the vicinity of the mills, and one or two old hands who came out were received with jeers and hootings, but no violence was offered. To-night about 2,000 men, women and children gathered together, yelling and shouting, and a few blows were struck. Two respectable-looking women were arrested but have since been released on bail. It is said 100 arrests might have justly been made, but the authorities are reluctant to have recourse to such measures, but if necessary, outside aid will be called on, and any disposition to riot will be put down vigorously and promptly.

At a largely-attended committee meeting of the Weavers' Union, the conduct of those who took part in these irregular proceedings was regretted, and it was resolved to intimate, through to-morrow's local press, their entire disapprobation of the whole affair. A letter had been received from New Bedford, informing the weavers that collections were being taken up in that city from operatives and retail merchants, in aid of the Fall River strikers, and would be forwarded about the 14th inst. Let the cost be what it may, the manufacturers are determined to protect from violence any hands who may be willing to work for them.

A strike took place at the Flint Mill to-day, on account of the posting up in the mills of the offer agreed upon by the Manufacturers' Board of Trade, conceding one-third of the reduction on the conditions before stated. The help interpreted it as an additional effort on the part of the manufacturers to induce them to make a compromise. This action is, however, not approved of by the Weavers' Committee, and they will resume work to-morrow morning. The manufacturers still keep open their offer to restore one-third of the reduction, and many of them say they believe, if the help had accepted this offer, the full reduction would have been restored by the 1st of March.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

JUDGMENT RENDERED—THE CASE OF FRANKLIN KNIGHT FOR THE HONORS AND EMOLUMENTS OF A CONSULATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—In the case of John Duane, of Chelsea, Mass., vs. The United States, No. 442, in the Alabama Claims Court, to-day, judgment was entered in favor of the claimant for the sum of $650, with interest from date of loss, May 3, 1863.

The calendar extending to case No. 150 was called, and case No. 115, Franklin Knight, of Norwich, Conn., against the United States, appearing ready for trial, was proceeded with, and Mr. Knight was examined in his behalf. The claim, including interest, is for $16,045, of which $10,000 is for the loss of the "honors and emoluments" of the office of the Consul of Shanting, China, to which he had been appointed, and whither he was proceeding when the vessel upon which he sailed, the Union Jack, was captured and destroyed by the Alabama, May 3, 1863.

CANADA.

STRIKE ON THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY—TRAFFIC SUSPENDED.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Feb. 8.—The Grand Trunk Railway reduced its rate of wages ten per cent., and this morning the brakemen and conductors refused to go to work except at the old rates. There are twenty long trains lying in the yard awaiting hands to run them. No freight trains have left for the East or West to-day. The train men at Brockville also struck, and no trains are coming East from there. The railway officials are trying to induce the men to resume work, but so far without success.

HON. GEORGE BROWN TO BE KNIGHTED.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 8.—It is reported that Hon. George Brown will shortly proceed to England to receive the honor of knighthood.

AMUSEMENTS.

SHAKESPEARE AT BOOTH'S.

Shakespeare's tragedy of "Henry V.," or rather a revised edition of the original play, was last evening represented at Booth's Theatre, in presence of a vast audience and with results indicative of a genuine and durable success. "Henry V." is the work selected for performance at the Princess' Theatre, in London, in 1859, by the late Mr. Charles Kean; and at a subsequent period it was brought out with great splendor by Mr. Charles Calvert, at that gentleman's theatre in Manchester. In a preface to the acting copy of the piece Mr. Kean briefly gives the reasons for his choice. "In the selection," he says, "of my last Shakespearean revival at the Princess' Theatre, I have been actuated by a desire to present some of the finest poetry of our great dramatic master, interwoven with a subject illustrating a most memorable era in English history. No play appears to be better adapted to this twofold purpose than that which treats of Shakespeare's favorite hero and England's favorite King—Henry V." These motives no doubt, were as weighty with Mr. Calvert as with Mr. Kean, and it is clear that the two managers further saw with satisfaction that the story offered unusual opportunities for the display of abundant picturesque and interesting scenery and costumes. The present management of Booth's Theatre would scarcely have been attracted to the play by the first-named considerations, but when the latter were taken into account, and it was settled moreover, that all the scenes and dresses gotten by Mr. Calvert could be transferred to the United States, their resolve was prompt, and, as implied above, we believe, from yesterday's experience, that their view as to the public penchant for gorgeous pageantry is quite correct. "The gallant feats of our forefathers are brought vividly before our eyes, inspiring sentiments not to be excited by the mere perusal of books, reminding us of the prowess of Englishmen in earlier days, and conveying an assurance of what they will ever be in the hour of peril." These words of Mr. Kean point, it should be said at once, to the worth of the composition for rehearsal on the American stage. It has, saving such poetical excellences as may be found in a few passages of the text, no further recommendation to attention than a series of historical incidents, some of which are bound together by explanatory lines assigned to a personage called *Chorus*, but most of which succeed each other rather brusquely. On the other hand it is a fine medium for the exhibition of scenes and groupings, and as a thread—and when we compare it to modern efforts of the kind, a wondrous rich thread—connecting a series of marvelously beautiful tableaux, we cannot regret its selection. We shall not be able to enter into details concerning the representation of last night. It terminated at 12 o'clock, after a four hours' panorama of rare beauty and brightness, and a long procession of personages, whereof the mere enumeration would be impossible within the time and limits imposed upon us. The reader need only be reminded that "Henry the Fifth" depicts the invasion of France by the English in the year 1415, in order to realize the framework of the events unrolled. Forty characters take part in them, and twenty admirable sets furnish an historical and most artistic back-ground. The acting last evening was exceedingly good, and the *mise en scène* was faultless. Yet we are convinced that we shall be able to speak with more warmth on the former subject a few nights hence than just now, for in some respects improvement is possible. We shall be glad, for instance, to deal with a future performance of *King Henry* by Mr. George Rignold, who on the occasion we refer to appeared to suffer from illness. Mr. Rignold has acquired an enviable reputation in England, and his claims to it cannot be dismissed in an instant. That his presence is uncommonly handsome and sympathetic, and that his methods are thoroughly simple and graceful was apparent from the first, but last evening his voice failed him, probably through cold, and he became so nervous in consequence that he now and then faltered in his lines. Mr. Rignold is certainly an actor of exceeding merit, and to express an opinion upon him under such circumstances as we have cited would be neither courteous nor just. The most elaborate and effective achievement of the evening was Mr. Frederick Thorne's portrayal of *Fluellen*, the Welshman, while Mr. Frederick B. Warde's *Williams*, Mr. Bishop's *Pistol*, and Mlle. Girardin's *Princess Katharine* were also noticeable. We were not profoundly impressed by Mrs. Calvert's recital of the lines allotted to *Chorus*, but her duties are necessarily so thankless, that it would be unfair to expect much of the performer. In addition to these artists, Messrs. Putnam, Weaver, Brutone, Leclercq, Henri Stuart, Rockwell, Collier, and Juignet, and Misses. Wells and Henderson are concerned in the entertainment. Of the scenery, we have only a chance to remark that one sett fairly outdoes its predecessor; nothing surpassing it—if anything equalling it—in historical accuracy, minuteness, and refinement of color, has ever been looked upon in this country, the crowds painted upon canvas sometimes seeming to mingle, so deceptive the art, with the living masses in front of it. The tableau of the battle of Agincourt; that of the King's entry into London, and the scene showing the interior of the cathedral at Troyes, when the *King* weds *Princess Katharine*, demand reference as having called forth more than the usual liberal applause. After adding to these notes a mention of a "call" for Mr. Calvert, who superintended the production of "Henry V." at Booth's, as he had done in Manchester—to which "call" Mr. Calvert responded in a brief and well-worded speech—we shall have to defer a further consideration of the performance.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

"The New Magdalen" was represented last evening at the Lyceum, with Miss Carlotta Leclercq in the rôle of *Mercy Merrick*, with which her name has been heretofore so favorably identified. Mr. Wilkie Collins' dramatization of his own story is excellently adapted to the stage. It has no side issues, and therefore it does not divide the attention of the audience, and the structure of the plot is particularly strong and intelligible, and quite free from that elaboration and perplexity which usually end in weakness. The company at the Lyceum is not in all respects complete, and as a consequence the performance lacked that perfect finish which audiences are accustomed to, but at the same time several of the parts are adequately filled. The excellence of Miss Carlotta Leclercq's performance of *Mercy Merrick* is by this time pretty well understood. It has done much to extend her popularity, and her return to it last night was seemingly very acceptable. The pathetic and forcible sides of the personage were both depicted with Miss Leclercq's customary ability, and especially in the passage in which, stung by the taunts of *Grace Roseberry*, the pride of *Mercy Merrick* usurps the place of her humility, and the resolution of atonement is defeated by her womanly nature's revolt against degradation and abasement, her acting reaches a very high standard. The part of *Grace Roseberry* was assigned to Miss Isabel Waldron, who gave a very acceptable interpretation, and Miss Kate Meek did as much for the rôle of *Lady Janet Roy*. Of the gentlemen in the cast, Mr. George Clarke played the part of *Julian Gray* very agreeably, but further than his performance it is not necessary to go. In the matter of scenery and general appointments, "The New Magdalen" is presented in a way to which no exception can be taken.

MR. WALLACK IN BOSTON.

The Boston *Times* has the following preliminary announcement of Mr. Lester Wallack's appearance in Boston this week: "An interesting event of the season occurs this week at the Boston Theatre, in the first appearance of Mr. Lester Wallack, in his own intensely interesting drama of 'Rosedale,' which is to be given every evening during the week, as well as at the matinée Saturday. Mr. Wallack is not a stranger in Boston. His visits have, to be sure, been few and brief of late, but they are all remembered pleasantly. And his name is intimately connected with all that is highest and best in art; his career, both as actor and manager, has been so uniformly for the best interests of the drama that even we in Boston have felt his influence, and have come to look upon him as a friend, and to greet, with pleasure, the announcement of his advent. He has probably done more to cultivate a higher standard of taste in dramatic matters than any other one man in America. His theatre is, to be sure, situated in New-York, but its fame and its influence stretches the country over, and Boston has as much to be grateful to him for as New-York itself. 'Rosedale' is always an interesting and effective drama, and the mounting it is sure to receive from Mr. Shewell's hand will guarantee its brilliant success. In the cast, in addition to the strength of the regular company, will be seen the new faces of Mr. Charles Vandenhoff, (who has been playing at the Howard the past week,) and of pretty Effie Germon, who comes on from New-York specially for the occasion."

ALBANY.

BRIEF SESSION OF SENATE AND ASSEMBLY.

A FEW BILLS INTRODUCED—SOME GENERAL DISCUSSION AND AN EARLY ADJOURNMENT TO ATTEND THE BRYANT RECEPTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 8.—The proceedings in the Legislature to-night were brief and unimportant, as there was little disposition in either House for the transaction of business, owing to the general desire to attend the Bryant reception at Gov. Tilden's. Several bills were considered in Committee of the Whole in the Senate, and only one bill was introduced, and that was in reference to the power of Surrogates in taking testimony. In the Assembly, Mr. Husted introduced a bill extending the privileges and requirements of the Hotel-keepers' act to safe-deposit companies. Mr. Prince introduced a general bill for the establishment and regulation of savings banks. T. C. Campbell, of New-York, introduced a bill giving to Boards of Supervisors generally power to raise, by taxation, such amounts of money as may be required for the support of the poor in their respective districts, but providing that none of this money shall be given to any charitable institutions not entitled to receive the public moneys in 1874.

GOV. TILDEN'S RECEPTION TO WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

HONORS TO THE DISTINGUISHED POET AND JOURNALIST—BRILLIANT SCENES AT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION—TWO THOUSAND PERSONS PRESENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 8.—The reception at the Executive Mansion, to-night, in honor of the poet, author, and journalist, William Cullen Bryant, passed off in the most pleasing manner and was attended by a large and distinguished company. The entertainment lasted from 7 till 11 o'clock, the attendance, of course, being most numerous from 8:30 or 9 o'clock until the close. The spacious drawing-room, parlors, and ante-chambers of Gov. Tilden's mansion were thronged at one time almost to discomfort by an array of notable men and handsome women, and the sombre evening costumes of the civilian visitors were pleasingly relieved by the glittering uniforms of the military officers and the rich vari-colored toilets of the ladies. Many of the costumes of the latter were sumptuous in the extreme, and the display of diamonds in some cases was notably fine. Among the prominent objects of decorative interest in the drawing-room were two floral pieces, one a lyre, the gift of Mrs. Gen. Franklin Townsend to Mr. Bryant, and the other presented by Henry A. Richmond to Miss Bryant. An orchestra discoursed music from the lobby at the head of the staircase, and in one of the rear parlors a collation of the rarest culinary handiwork was spread for the inward delectation of the guests. The Governor's staff was present in uniform and acted as ushers during the reception proper, which took place in the south room. Gov. Tilden and his sister, Mrs. Pelton, were in excellent spirits, and administered the hospitalities with excellent grace, being ably assisted by the young ladies of the household—Miss Addie Tilden, Miss Dickerson, and Miss McChain. The guest of the evening, Mr. Bryant, displayed great interest in the early ceremonies, and later in less conventional courtesies of the evening. Among the most notable persons present were Horatio Seymour, ex-Gov. Hoffman and wife, Senator elect Francis Kernan, Amasa J. Parker, with Mrs. Erastus Corning, ex-Gov. Ingersoll, of Connecticut; Gen. G. W. Cass, of Pittsburg, Penn., wife and daughter; Gen. James W. Husted, Gen. Alden, of Troy, and staff; Speaker Maguire and daughter, Secretary of State Willers, Controller Hopkins and wife, Superintendent Chapman, of the Insurance Department, and wife; Superintendent Ellis, of the Banking Department; Judges Rapallo, Grover, Allen, and Church, of the Court of Appeals; Cols. Reinlein and Villanueva and Major Sanchez, of the Spanish Army, accompanied by ladies; Gen. John Cochrane, Demas Barnes and wife, ex-Judge Gunning S. Bedford, Gen. J. T. Cooper and wife, Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer and wife, Frank Leslie and wife Wheeler H. Bristol and wife, Benjamin F. Manierre, Congressman elect Benjamin A. Willis, Col. W. C. Squire, of Ilion; Charles Swan, Joseph Warren, Henry G. Eastman of Poughkeepsie; Henry R. Pierson, John V. L. Pruyn and wife, Gen. Marvin and wife, Dr. Hind, Binghampton; George P. Pelton and G. M. Pelton, of Poughkeepsie; Judge C. P. Collier, of Hudson; Judge Larned, of Albany; Charles F. McLane, of New-York; Moses Y. Tilden and wife; State Senators Wood, Thompson, Kellogg, King, Lord, Johnson, Parmenter, and Tobey; Assemblymen Daly, Timothy J. Campbell, Waehner, Dessar, Hess, Beach, T. C. Campbell, of New-York; L. Bradford Prince, and Oakley, of Queens, Kennedy and Bradley, of Kings, and Scheiffelin, of Westchester, and many others. Letters expressing regret at their inability to be present were received from Gov. Dix, George Bancroft, Charlotte Cushman, and some hundred other well-known people. At the close of the reception a large number of the guests took leave, and the remainder, when the parlors had thus become relieved of the crowd, indulged in dancing and conversation until nearly 2 o'clock. Nearly two thousand persons were present during the evening.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

GENERAL BUILDING LAW—THE JERSEY CITY AND HOBOKEN JUSTICES—PROPOSED STOCK BOARD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 8.—Both Houses of the New-Jersey Legislature reconvened at 8 o'clock this evening. The Senate dispatched a large amount of routine business. Senators Abbett, from Hudson, and Stone, of Union, had a long discussion over a general building law, introduced by Abbett, the principal feature of which was a provision taxing building corporations the same as individuals. In the House, the bill introduced by Carey, of Hudson, divesting the Justices of the Peace in Jersey City and Hoboken of their civil jurisdiction, and vesting it in four salaried Civil Justices, was called up on its final passage, and after some discussion was laid over for a week. Mr. Gill, of Union, introduced an act to incorporate a New-Jersey Creedmoor Association. A bill was introduced providing that all persons who were enlisted in the naval service of the United States during the rebellion and who were at the time of such enlistment bona fide residents of the State of New-Jersey, shall be entitled to receive the same pay as is now provided by law to be paid to men enlisting as soldiers, and on their death such payment shall be made to their heirs. Mr. Rabe, of Hudson, introduced a bill for the incorporation of a New-Jersey Stock Board similar to the New-York Stock Exchange. The incorporators are Samuel B. Dodd, Samuel R. Syms, John H. Bonn, William G. Shepherd, Hazen Kimball, Charles F. Fogg, Daniel Dodd, William W. Shippen, F. B. Ogden. Having transacted some routine business, the House adjourned at 10:30 P. M.

OBITUARY.

J. O. EATON.

Mr. Joseph O. Eaton, the well-known artist, died at Yonkers on Sunday, after a few days' illness. Mr. Eaton was in his forty-sixth year. He leaves a widow and six children. He came to this city from Cincinnati, and devoted himself to portrait painting, but frequently executed ideal compositions of considerable merit. One of his latest and best works was painted for the Artists' Fund sale, and one is now on exhibition at the Academy of Design, in the collection of the Water Color Society. His funeral will take place at Yonkers at 3 P. M. to-day.

WEST VIRGINIA.

BALLOTING FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., Feb. 8.—In joint session of the Legislature to-day, a ballot for United States Senator resulted as follows: Camden, 25; Walker, 25; Stevenson, 10; Caperton, 13; Blair, 4.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL OF SENATOR BUCKINGHAM.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 8.—The City Government to-night appointed a committee, consisting of the Mayor, two Aldermen, and four Councilmen, to attend the funeral of Senator Buckingham. Postmaster General Jewell arrived home to-day, and will attend Senator Buckingham's funeral, in Norwich, to-morrow.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

THE SHAKER VILLAGE FIRE.

HUDSON, N. Y., Feb. 8.—The conflagration at the Shaker village, Mount Lebanon, on Saturday, destroyed the dwelling-house of the Church family, with a large quantity of provisions and household goods, a barn with hay, grain, and one yoke of cattle, a carriage house, wood house, two shops, and two sheds, involving a loss of not far from $150,000. There was no outside insurance, the Shakers insuring their own property. No lives were lost, although there were many narrow escapes. One Shakeress was rescued from a third-story window by a brave "man of the world," who rushed through the flames, placed a rope around her, lowered her to the ground, and escaped himself by the same rope. The home of Elder Evans was not destroyed, as reported, the Elder occupying the dwelling of the North family, which is quite remote from the scene of the conflagration, and was not injured.

OTHER FIRES.

Messrs. Pitman, Tilton & Co.'s hoisery mill, at Laconia, N. H., took fire yesterday morning, and was totally destroyed. The grist mill of Clarence Eastman, adjoining, was also destroyed. The loss on the hosiery mill is $25,000; insurance, $17,000. The loss on the grist mill is $10,000; insurance, $7,500.

Daniel Dempsey's stables at Kennett's Station, Penn., on the West Pennsylvania Railroad, were burned at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. A large number of horses were in the stables at the time, and thirty-five of them were burned to death.

A fire on Sunday morning destroyed Cook's Block, Lacon, Ill., together with the contents of the Odd Fellows' and Masons' Hall, and F. H. Turner's clothing store. Loss, $24,000; insurance, $16,000.

The Unitarian church, in Harvard, Mass., caught fire on Sunday afternoon, and was burned to the ground. Loss, $6,000; insurance, $2,000. The organ, which was also burned, was insured for $750.

LOCAL FIRES.

About 10:30 o'clock yesterday forenoon, an Officer of the Fourth Precinct, Brooklyn, noticed smoke ascending from the roof of the small chapel attached to the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, of which Rev. Dr. Budington is Pastor. The officer hurried to the Station-house and very soon Capt. Crafts, with all his reserves was at the scene of the fire. The fire engines arrived a few moments after their alarm was given, and the flames were extinguished within half an hour after the first discovery. A second alarm was sounded but the additional fire engines were not required. The main building, to which the chapel is attached on the left side, was not touched by the flames. The fire was caused by a defect in the flue of the chimney extending from the Pastor's study. The loss, which was mainly occasioned by water, will not exceed $1,500, on which there is a full insurance.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the third floor of the residence of Coroner Adolph Kessler, No. 644 Lexington avenue, causing $5,000 damage to building and furniture. Fully insured in the Hartford and Citizens' Companies.

At 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the top floor of the four-story tenement-house No. 124 Liberty street, occupied as a dwelling by Bernard Simon. Damage to furniture and building, $200; insured.

ANXIETY ABOUT THE HARBOR.

STATEMENT OF COMMISSIONER BLUNT—VESSELS AND CITY OFFICIALS VIOLATE THE LAW—OPERATIONS AT HALLETT'S POINT—MEMORIAL OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Pilot Commissioners are alarmed at the rapid filling up of the harbor, which, they say, was never in such danger of being irretrievably ruined as at the present time. A TIMES reporter had a conversation with Commissioner Blunt yesterday on the subject. Mr. Blunt said that there are two principal causes of this state of things. The first is the discharge of ashes from the steam-boats and tug-boats in the rivers and bay. As far as his experience goes American vessels only are guilty of this shameful violation of law, foreign vessels generally respecting the ordinance. Mr. Blunt showed the reporter a bucket filled with unmistakable cinders which he had dredged up from the spot where the Greece struck. In his estimation over 200 tons of ashes and cinders are thrown overboard daily. The second cause is the willful violation of law by the Police Commissioners in causing street filth, mixed with a little snow, to be dumped into the docks along the East and North Rivers. Several instances of this, where the slips have been filled up several feet above the level of the water have already been mentioned in THE TIMES. Mr. Blunt says that he wrote a letter to the Mayor calling his attention to these facts, but that, for some reason, no answer has been returned, and no action taken. A bill is now before the Legislature to stop the throwing of ashes into the harbor, and a committee of the Chamber of Commerce is going to Albany this week to advocate its passage. This, however, will remedy but one of the evils. In Mr. Blunt's opinion, permitting anything to be thrown into the North River, between Troy and the Battery, is a downright detriment to the river and harbor. Gen. Newton is of the same mind. It takes all the money the United States Government can appropriate to dredge the overslaugh alone. A map prepared by the United States Coast Survey in 1872 shows the extent to which the harbor had been filled at that time. Along the Jersey coast, inside of Ellis' and Bedloe's Islands, there are numerous huge patches, ranging from six inches to four feet in height. Outside these islands, and running in a straight strip along the edge of the channel from the head of the New-Jersey Central Railway pier, the decrease in depth was from a half foot all the way up to twenty-four feet, the greatest decrease being furthest out. Around Governor's Island there was also a vast accumulation of foreign matter, in some places ten feet thick, while Buttermilk Channel was almost completely choked up. More recently matters have grown a great deal worse. Several vessels have recently touched where formerly there was plenty of water. One case in point was described in THE TIMES, in its report of the last meeting of the Pilot Commissioners. The pilots are in confusion. They can no longer rely upon their old marks and bearings, but are compelled to hug the centre of the channel as closely as possible and grope their way along. Mr. Blunt said that to-day the law is violated more recklessly than ever, and by none more than by the Police authorities, who are sworn to uphold the law. "We have the finest harbor in the world," he said, "and all that is required to keep it so is a fair supervision and a Mayor who will do his duty. I have never met one who would in my fifty years' experience. They had always some excuse to make, and our present Mayor seems to be of a pattern with the rest."

The Chamber of Commerce, through its special committee, transmitted, yesterday, the following memorial to Congress, urging that body to grant the full amount of the appropriation asked for by Gen. Newton to enable him to continue his operations for the removal of the rocks at Hallett's Point:

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned, a special committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce of this City, respectfully represent—

That the public work now in progress in this harbor under the engineering care of Gen. John Newton is one of great magnitude and of a peculiar and exceptional character. It is a work that cannot be intermitted without great loss, since the excavations under the rock-bed of the river are liable to fill with water by the pressure of water from above. To prevent this pumps and engines are compelled to work both night and day. Besides this peculiarity, the workmen employed are for the most part men brought from the mines of England and Wales, and are retained here for this special service, and their detention, if allowed to remain idle, must impose considerable loss. Beyond both of these considerations, it should be stated that the special boats and machinery, as well as the engineering force which are now engaged on this work, can be only profitably employed when the work is vigorously and continuously pushed forward. For these reasons we urge that the full appropriation asked for by Gen. Newton should be granted, and that no spirit of false economy should induce its curtailment even by one dollar.

Gen. Newton is an army officer of great merit, and it is only just to him to say that he will not in any importunate way urge the appropriation, but leave the whole subject to Congress.

The undersigned would further represent that there are two or three reefs in the East River which wholly prevent that important stream from being used by vessels drawing over from nineteen to twenty-one feet of water. These reefs have been partially removed, but the harbor is suffering a diminution of its full capacity by these remaining impediments, and now that ships are made to draw fully twenty-four to twenty-six feet, the East River and the extensive docks which bound it are rendered useless for this class of vessels, and all by reason of these remaining reefs, which can be removed at an inconsiderable expense.

We, the undersigned, in view of the important interests we represent, respectfully urge a full and prompt compliance with the requisition of Gen. Newton.

(Signed,) Jackson S. Schultz, Ambrose Snow, William E. Dodge, President; George Opdyke, Vice President; Francis S. Lathrop, Treasurer; George Wilson, Secretary, Special Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, New-York.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1875.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

SEVERE WINTER DAYS.

ICE FILLING THE RIVERS—THIS THE COLDEST OF FOUR WINTERS.

The cold weather which set in after the late warm rain has thus far continued with but little change. The bright sunshine of yesterday relieved, in a great measure, the harshness of the atmosphere, but on Sunday the day was uncompromisingly wintry. The sky was of a dull, leaden color, and a snow-storm seemed imminent, while the biting wind gave to the frosty air additional intensity. The lowest temperature registered by the thermometer was 8°, against 16° at the same time last year, while the average temperature was 10°, against 19¾° the corresponding date of last season. Of course this spell of cold weather has caused the ice to accumulate in both the East and Hudson Rivers, and several delays in the ordinary traffic resulted. The Staten Island boats were thrown a good deal out of time in making their trips, but the other ferries were not so much inconvenienced. So far the ice in both rivers is floating ice which is carried about by the tides, and therefore does not very seriously impede navigation, but it is apprehended that should the cold weather continue much longer the rivers will be completely blocked. The easterly wind which prevailed on Sunday banked up a large quantity of ice on the Staten Island shore.

From 7 until 9 last evening the East River, from Peck Slip to the South Ferry, was again completely bridged with ice, which effectually stopped all traffic between New-York and Brooklyn. The managers of the ferry companies refused to permit their boats to attempt the passage, so that thousands of persons residing in Brooklyn were detained for at least two hours on this side. At the Fulton ferry-house an immense crowd congregated and discussed the situation while waiting for a boat. After spending an hour or more in fruitless waiting, some of them decided to try the Wall street crossing. At that place they met with no better success, as the boats had stopped running some time previous to those on the Fulton Ferry line. The boats of the South Ferry were kept running all night, but their trips consumed more time, and were made at much longer intervals than usual. The boats of the Catharine street and Williamsburg lines made their trips with little difficulty. On the North River, although it was badly encumbered with ice for a time, the ferry-boats made their trips pretty regularly. Shortly after 9 the ice on the East River began to break up, and at 10 traffic between New-York and Brooklyn was resumed. No accidents to ferry-boats were reported during the evening.

The following table shows that thus far the season is the coldest of any within the last four years:

	Mean Therm.	Highest Therm.	Lowest Therm.
Jan., 1871	31	49	9
Feb., 1871	32	50	3
Jan., 1872	30	54	6
Feb., 1872	32	58	8
Jan., 1873	28	54	0
Feb., 1873	29	50	4
Jan., 1874	35	62	..
Feb., 1874	31	69	4
Jan., 1875	25	41	6
Feb., 1875	..	49	2

RAPID TRANSIT SLOW BUT SURE.

AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE FUND—NEW SIGNERS AND MANY PROMISES.

The work of obtaining subscriptions to the "deferred capital stock" fund for rapid transit progresses, but not so speedily as could be wished. The persons who have guaranteed to use their best efforts to raise $50,000 each have not reported much progress to Mr. C. H. Roosevelt, the Secretary of the merchants' meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce last week. So far it does not appear that any plan of letting him know what success attended the movement has been arranged; but he told a TIMES reporter yesterday that the names of new subscribers would not be given to the public until each of the list holders had raised $10,000. Such a resolve is the result of a desire to prevent anything like invidious comparison between the fund committeemen. Mr. Roosevelt added, however, that the gentlemen, being active business men, were energetically pushing the lists among their acquaintances, and would assuredly be able to give a good account of themselves shortly. Already Mr. John Haven, of Fort Washington, has obtained the signatures of four of his neighbors for $4,000, but he declines to mention the names. On the other hand, Mr. Cohen, of the Nineteenth Ward, felt no hesitation in relating his success. He has obtained the name of ex-Alderman Robert McCafferty for $1,000; that of Frederick Kurzman, No. 119 East Sixty-fifth street, for $500, and that of Francis McCabe, No. 725 Lexington avenue, for $1,000. The property-owners of this ward are to hold a public meeting in the interest of the new project some night this week. Most of the merchants who attended the former conference will be invited, and requested to state their views.

Thus far the subscriptions accounted for will reach $82,000. A great deal more has been promised by individuals who express their sympathy with the movement, who are not willing yet to have their names mentioned. In this way, Mr. A. A. Drake says, several hundred thousand dollars have been promised.

The agitation of the new phase of the question, first begun in THE TIMES on Jan. 18, has brought about unprecedented activity among its numerous projectors. The meetings of committees, Aldermanic, Assembly, and mercantile, since that date, have quickened the people's interest in the matter, and brought new schemes and old to the surface. Almost every association has something to say about the matter, and some of them, the West-side and others, have retained W. H. Peckham to see what can be done in the way of amending the general railroad laws of the State, so as to provide for railways in cities in accordance with the amended Constitution. New projects are mooted, but they are all deemed secondary to the fulfillment of that for the "Deferred Capital Stock Fund."

A DARING ROBBERY IN BROOKLYN

A PAWN-BROKER GAGGED AND ROBBED IN HIS OWN STORE—THE ROBBERS MAKE THEIR ESCAPE.

About 7 o'clock last evening, three men entered the pawn-broker's shop of Arthur Heeney, on Atlantic street, near Court, Brooklyn. The men under the pretense that they wished to pawn some clothing, edged up to the end of the shop while they were being waited on by the proprietor. Suddenly one of them jumped behind the counter, and, before Heeney had time to cry out, clapped a patent gag in his mouth. The other two, coming to the aid of their comrade, had Mr. Heeney on his back, his mouth completely gagged, and his hands manacled in an incredibly short space of time. The man who had gagged Heeney held him while the others rifled his pockets of about $200. The thieves then went to the safe and taking from it between $6,000 and $7,000 worth of watches and jewelry, placed the plunder in a canvas bag, which was put on the floor near where Heeney was lying.

In his struggles to get free Heeney upset the bag, and thus caused the thieves some delay. To quiet him one of them struck him over the head with some blunt instrument with such violence as to cause partial insensibility. A little girl entered the store at this time, and seeing the condition of affairs, immediately ran out to alarm the neighbors, and the robbers, becoming alarmed, attempted to escape, carrying with them the bag containing the watches and jewelry. Heeney, although partially stunned, jumped to his feet, and with his mouth gagged and his hands manacled, gave chase. Within half a block of the store he came up with the man who was carrying the bag and seized him. A desperate struggle ensued, but a rapidly gathering crowd obliged the thief to relinquish his prize and run. All this time, it will be remembered, Heeney was gagged and unable to make a noise, so that, although a number of people were passing, he was unable to call for aid or explain the situation. All three of the thieves escaped. The gag when removed was found to be perfectly new, and of a most ingenious pattern, and the hand-cuffs were of the latest style.

The key of the safe was obtained from Mr. Heeney, with the money, when the thieves rifled his pockets. Mr. Heeney, who is about thirty years of age, was hurt and bruised severely in the struggle, and was unable to give any good description of the men last evening. A boy named George Orrum, who saw the men run from Heeney's store, says that one of them was about six feet high and stout built, and wore an Ulster overcoat, round cornered, and had a sandy mustache. Of the other two men he could not give an accurate description. Inspector Waddy was informed of the robbery a few moments after its occurrence, and at once placed a number of detectives on the case.

THE BROOKLYN CHARITY BALL.

The Brooklyn Charity Ball, given in aid of the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital, took place last evening at the Academy of Music, on Montague street. It was in every particular a brilliant success. The projectors of the ball are among the most wealthy people in the city. When the ball opened, at 10 o'clock, every seat in the house was occupied, and on the floor there was just room enough to dance and no more. The decorations were of the most tasteful kind. The entrance to the floor was under an arch of rare exotics. Round the sides of the room at intervals were groups of beautiful statuary and large vases filled with sweet-smelling flowers. From a moonlit grotto at the back of the stage came delicious music—now a waltz and again the more stately measure of a quadrille. To give the names of those who were present would be simply to furnish a list of those who form the highest circle of Brooklyn society. The music was furnished by Bernstein's and Conterno's bands, and dancing was kept up until an early hour this morning. Between $5,000 and $6,000 have been realized by the ball.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY.

ONE OF THE ROBBERS TURNS STATE'S EVIDENCE—HIS ACCOMPLICE AND THE RECEIVER OF THE PROPERTY COMMITTED—RECOVERY OF THE GREENBACKS.

Yesterday morning Detectives King, Lyon, and Warlow brought down to the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Kilbreth, the men who were held at Police Head-quarters on the charge of being concerned in the robbery of a safe containing bonds, specie, &c., from Adams Express Company, on Monday, Jan. 18. Papers containing a record of the attempts to obtain facts about the robbery were also produced. From these papers it appears that the correct names of the men are Daniel Haury, John Sweeney, James Drew, and Moses Ehrich. Formal complaints were made against Haury and Sweeney of grand larceny, and against Ehrich of receiving stolen property. Haury and Ehrich were held to answer, the former in default of $5,000 bail and the latter $10,000 bail. Sweeney was committed, as a witness against the others, to the House of Detention, in default of $5,000 bail. No complaint was entered against Drew, and he was discharged. Assistant District Attorney Russell took the papers in the cases against Haury and Ehrich, and announced his intention to bring the charges before the Grand Jury forthwith. Haury said that he was twenty-six years old, a native of Louisiana, resided at No. 141 Washington street, was an expressman, and, in reference to the charge, "I deny those charges, as I have three days denied them, under threats, promises, and present pressure." Sweeney said he was twenty-two, born in Ireland, lived at No. 26 Rector street, was a tinsmith, and admitted his guilt, saying: "I was in the robbery. I have nothing further to say." Ehrich said he was forty-two, a native of Germany, lived in Fifty-second street, between Second and Third avenues, and was a dealer in general merchandise, and denied the truth of the charge, saying: "I am not guilty."

An affidavit of Mr. John Hoey, Superintendent of Adams Express Company, against Haury and Sweeney, recited that the safe, worth $80, contained twenty-seven bonds of the State of South Carolina, of the face value of $1,000 each, and national bank notes and gold and silver coin of the value of over $30,000, and that Sweeney had confessed to him that he and Haury had stolen and carried away the safe. Mr. Hoey made another affidavit in reference to the confession of Sweeney. He swore: "Sweeney confessed to me on Sunday, the 7th inst., at 8 o'clock in the evening, at Police Head-quarters. Detective King was present at the time. I promised Sweeney that if he would confess all he knew, I would be lenient with him. I had previously told Haury the same thing. Haury became indignant and remained so. I think I had three talks with Sweeney. At the first one, at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, the 6th inst., he denied everything."

Sweeney stated, in reply to questions, that he made a confession because he found himself in a tight place and not likely to escape. He denied the charge so long as there was any chance for him. He also made the following deposition: "On Monday, Jan. 18, in company with Daniel Haury, I gave to Moses Ehrich, at his residence, in East Fifty-third street, between Second and Third avenues, all the bonds, coupons, and the diamond which Daniel Haury and I had stolen. Ehrich was to sell them, and, after getting the money, give us what he thought was right for our share. He bought the diamond from us right away, and gave us $125 for it about three or four days afterward, and about $800 for some of the stolen specie which he had got exchanged for us. I told him the property was 'crooked.' He wanted to know how, and I told him we had opened a safe and taken the property from it. He afterward gave me $20 more."

Mr. Hoey deposed that he had recovered all the property except four of the bonds and the diamond; that the missing bonds are of the value of about $2,000; that he had received the property from Superintendent Walling, and had not seen any of it in the possession of Ehrich.

The following particulars in relation to the robbery were gleaned yesterday from Police sources:

It is alleged that Daniel Haury, the driver of the wagon, and John Sweeney, a clerk in the money department of the express company, were the only ones engaged in the robbery. The young man James Drew, who is discharged, proves not to be the bank thief of that name, but a young man of good character, whose only offense appears to have been that he was seen in the company of Haury and Sweeney. These two had been keeping bad company. On Sunday, Jan. 24, they received at the Jersey City depot twenty-five safes, which they delivered, and got a receipt therefor at the office of the company, No. 59 Broadway. It is further alleged that after the safes had been delivered Haury managed to abstract one of the safes, which he hid under the seat of the wagon, and in this manner he managed to carry the safe away. The safe was taken back to a lonely place in the suburbs of Jersey City, where it was broken open with a hammer and cold chisel. The thieves, it is reported, only obtained $31,476 in bonds, about thirty-two thousand dollars in greenbacks, and a diamond ring, valued at $600. The greenbacks they hid away in this City, and the bonds and the ring were sold by them to Mose Ehrich, a well-known "fence," for $900. The bargain was consummated at the residence of the latter, in Fifty-third street, near Second avenue. Sweeney, having made a clean breast of the affair, informed Superintendent Walling that the bulk of the money was in a box secreted in a plumber's shop in the basement of No. 54 Nassau street, where one of the workmen employed in the place had given him permission to stow it away. At 3 o'clock yesterday morning Superintendent Walling and Detectives King, Lyon, and Warlaw met at the place indicated. The Police officer on the post was summoned, and Superintendent Walling, making himself known, told the officer he was going to break into the place. The door was forced open, and a thorough search of the place brought to light a box containing $25,630 in greenbacks. The box was found in a vault under the sidewalk. It was wrapped up in a piece of oil-cloth, and on the lid was written with a pencil, "A. Simms, No. 54 Nassau street." The lid of the box was fastened down with screws, and on this being removed a satchel containing the money and a gold watch and chain belonging to Haury was found. The prisoner Sweeney admitted that they had spent over $5,000 in dissipation since the robbery. From information obtained from Sweeney, the detectives yesterday arrested Mose Ehrich and Lena Lutz in the house in Fifty-third street. Lena was subsequently discharged, but Ehrich was held in default of $10,000 for trial on a charge of receiving stolen goods.

WARDEN QUINN IN COURT.

HE IS FOUND GUILTY OF SLANDER, AND MULCTED IN DAMAGES.

It will be remembered that some months ago Mr. Quinn, the Warden of the Tombs, better known as "Nosey Quinn," was arrested in a suit for slander brought against him by Mr. Victor Heinberger, the interpreter of the Tombs Court. The facts in the case were that Quinn, on the morning of the 28th of May last, came into the Tombs Court, and in presence of Judge Flammer and other well-known citizens called Mr. Heinberger a thief, and said he had documents to prove his assertion. Since the institution of the suit Quinn endeavored through his counsel to get out of the case by apologizing and paying costs. Mr. Heinberger, however, refused these offers of compromise. Yesterday the case came up for trial in the Marine Court. Mr. Heinberger had as counsel Mr. Louis T. Goebel, and Quinn was represented by a Jefferson Market lawyer named Stiner. Mr. Heinberger testified as to the facts in the case, and his counsel informed the court that a number of prominent merchants were present to testify as to Mr. Heinberger's good character. Quinn was in court. His lawyer did not place him on the stand, but addressed the court in mitigation of sentence. His plea was virtually that Quinn had read an article in THE TIMES hostile to him, and that, while under great excitement caused by this, he went into the court-room and uttered the slanderous words, supposing at the time that the plaintiff had given the information on which the article was founded. The counsel admitted that the plaintiff was a reputable gentleman, but claimed that the slander had not injured his reputation, as no one believed it. To sustain this view of the case he called Police Justice Flammer, who, greatly to the surprise of Quinn's counsel, testified that he had treated Mr. Heinberger coldly, on account of the charge Quinn made against him. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $250 and costs.

RENT OF ARMORIES.

In the suit of Charles P. Wood against The Mayor, &c., Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, rendered a decision holding that the act of 1873 simply provided that no arrears of rent of armories should be prevented from being paid by reason of any previous act. It was plainly intended, he says, to repeal the act of 1872, which had been a bar to recovery for rent on even valid leases on armories and drill-rooms, but the act of 1873 does not give the right to collect arrears of rent on invalid leases.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN BONDS.

David W. Sherman, a wine and spirit merchant, doing business at No. 39 Pine street, was arrested on Saturday by Detective Elder, of the Central Office, charged with having negotiated some stolen bonds. On the afternoon of Sept 6, 1874, while Peter Jansen, a sea captain, was standing in a crowd in front of the monkeys' cage at the Central Park menagerie, a package, containing United States five-twenty, Pacific Railroad, and Brooklyn water loan bonds to the value of $15,000, was abstracted by some adroit thief from the breast pocket of his coat. He reported his loss to the Police, and Detective Elder was directed to investigate the affair. No trace of the thief or the bonds was obtained until a few days ago, when Elder was informed that Sherman had hypothecated three $1,000 Central Pacific bonds and one $1,000 Brooklyn water loan bond with a firm in Boston, who had loaned him $2,100 on the securities, and also that a broker in Wall street, named Jones, had received from Sherman one of the stolen bonds. The bonds hypothecated by Sherman were identified as a portion of those stolen from Capt. Jansen, and Sherman was accordingly arrested. He informed the Police that he had received the bonds from one Robert C. Johnson, who had brought him a letter of introduction from John L. Pugh, of Cincinnati. Sherman also produced a power of attorney from Johnson empowering him to dispose of the bonds. Search was made for Johnson, but he could not be found. Mr. Pugh was telegraphed to, and replied that he did not know Johnson, and had not given him any letter of introduction. Sherman was taken before Justice Kilbreth, and was committed for examination. Search is still being made for Johnson. The bonds hypothecated by Sherman have been recovered, but the others are still missing.

THE PROTECTION OF GAME.

SUITS BEGAN AGAINST VIOLATORS OF THE LAWS—A TEST CASE DECIDED BY THE COURT OF APPEALS.

The Association for the Protection of Game held its regular monthly meeting last evening at the residence of Mr. Benjamin L. Swan, No. 5 West Twentieth street, Mr. Royal Phelps, the President, in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. A letter was next read from ex-Gov. Dix expressing regret at his inability to be present, and requesting the society to take into consideration what he characterized as two great abuses—shooting birds in the Spring as they migrate eastward to breed, and shooting from batteries in Great South and Shinnecock Bays. The letter was referred to the Committee on Game Laws. A letter from Mr. Floyd Jones was next read, expressing sentiments the reverse of those of ex-Gov. Dix. He conceded that, as large numbers of English snipe were killed in the South and West, by which the Western and New-York markets were glutted, it was unfair to deprive the sportsmen of this State of the same privileges as those enjoyed by sportsmen through the South and West. A communication was also received from Mr. Gaston Phelps, requesting the interposition of the society to prevent the custom known among sportsmen as "ducking" ducks, or shooting them after dark. The writer averred that the flash of the gun in the darkness, which could be seen for a long distance by the game, had a tendency to frighten it away, and thus diminish the chances of the sportsman by daylight. Both letters were referred to the Committee on Game Laws. Mr. Whitehead, counsel for the Society, reported the institution of several suits against minor offenders, and concluded by reading a decision rendered by the Court of Appeals at Albany, in the case of Royal Phelps, respondent, against Joseph H. Racey, appellant, which was tried twice in this City and subsequently carried up. The decision of the General Term is affirmed. Mr. Whitehead stated that he had issued an execution against the property of Racey, but had ascertained that the latter was not possessed of any property in his own name. He had deferred causing his arrest until he had received instructions from the association. Considerable discussion ensued among the members as to the policy of pressing the execution, but it was finally concluded to allow counsel to proceed with the arrest of Racey, and keep him incarcerated until the association should order his release. After some further routine business the meeting adjourned.

AROUND THE WORLD.

MR. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD'S ACCOUNT OF HIS JOURNEY—THE SUPREME COURT IN BOMBAY—THE VALUE OF MISSIONARIES ABROAD.

A large audience filled Dr. Rogers' Church last evening, to listen to Hon. David Dudley Field's description of his voyage around the world. Mr. Field was late in beginning, and the church being cold, he did little more than name the various places he visited, with here and there a mention of those things that had interested him most. He was introduced by Rev. Dr. S. Irenæus Prime. Mr. Field and his wife sailed from this City Aug. 29, 1873. They went to Brindisi, on the Adriatic, whence they sailed to Alexandria, Egypt. Thence they went to Cairo by rail along the eastern or right bank of the Nile, and on Jan. 1, 1874, they took the train to Suez, whence they sailed on the Red Sea six days, landing at Aden. Thence they passed out through the straits of Babelmander into the Arabian Sea, and journeyed to Bombay. They were thirteen days on the way. In Bombay Mr. Field visited the Supreme Court. There were Mussulman barristers with turbans, Parsee barristers with sugar-loaf hats, Hindoo barristers with hats of the shape of a Bishop's mitre, and English barristers with wigs and gowns. The case on trial was in regard to the disposition of the property of a deceased Hindoo who had changed his religion to become a Mussulman. It took them two days and a night to reach Allahabad, in Central India, where they spent a few days. Thence they went to Cawnpore and Lucknow, and thence to Agra, where they visited a palace, which, Mr. Field thinks, is the finest building in the world. Thence they went to Delhi, the most interesting part of India. Its population is composed of all sects, and its architecture is very beautiful. From Delhi they returned to Allahabad, and thence voyaged to Calcutta. From Calcutta they went to Benares, the City of Palaces. At Calcutta the river-banks were covered with pilgrims, who had crawled thither to die. Thence they went to Madras by way of the Bay of Bengal. Thence they went to Ceylon, where, although it was Winter, the shrubs were all green, and the flowers all in blossom. Thence they journeyed to Colombo and Candee. Mr. Field described his interview at Ceylon with the chief dignitary of the Buddhist religion. They believe that after 1,000 migrations they will enjoy exquisite bliss. He was shown the tooth of Buddha, and some dust that he shook from his shoes in ascending from the summit of Adam's peak to heaven. This was preserved in a sort of glass case. The next place they visited was Victoria Sound, where they met the whaling ship Hercules, of New-Bedford, returning home. Capt. Baker's wife had made the entire voyage with him. She had constructed on the deck of the vessel a conservatory full of flowering plants. Mr. Field described the scene, with a full moon, a placid sea, the Southern Cross, and the revolving light of Kangaroo Island, as the most beautiful he had ever witnessed. They visited Adelaide, which is a very handsome town. All Australia was found to be thoroughly English. They journeyed over 100 miles of roads into the interior that are not surpassed by our Central Park roads. They saw a "sheep run," or sheep farm, fifteen miles broad by twenty-eight miles long, and containing 50,000 sheep. Melbourne, a city of 40,000 inhabitants, is almost wholly composed of charming English villas. Thence they went to Sydney, which has a wonderful harbor—next to that of Rio Janeiro. It has a narrow entrance and is filled with beautiful islands covered with pretty villas. Notwithstanding its contiguity to Botany Bay, it is a place of exquisite beauty. From Sydney they took the new inside route to Singapore. The journey of between 5,000 and 6,000 miles was made on a perfectly calm sea, and they were but one day out of sight of land. A row of coral reefs thirty miles out breaks the force of the sea. Passing Java they arrived at Singapore. Thence they went to Hong Kong, which is an island with a high peak in the centre. Thence they went to Canton, where Mr. Field visited a court of justice. Two Judges were sitting on criminal cases. They had calendars, the same as we have. The prisoners were brought in singly. Each wore a chain around his neck, to the other end of which was attached a large stone, which the culprit carried. On entering they prostrated themselves on all fours, and they did not dare to look up during the proceedings. No testimony was taken. The Judges read from a previously-prepared record written in a little book, and then asked the prisoners whether the facts alleged were true. All pleaded guilty except one, who was immediately put to the torture. Thongs were tied around his knees and around his thumbs and great toes, and he was hung up. He stood it ten minutes, and then said he was guilty. The next place was Shanghai. Thence they went to Nagasaki, Japan. The inland Sea of Japan is a wonder of the world. From Nagasaki they went to Yokohama, which is really a European settlement. At the entrance to the harbor stands a lightship, on Treaty Point, where Commodore Perry secured the trade of Japan to America. The strongest impression Mr. Field derived from his voyage was the numbers of intelligent, educated, agreeable people there are all over the world. The number of Americans now in China makes a visit to that country very pleasant to an American. His second impression was the great value of missionaries abroad. They were everywhere respected. In Ceylon one lady had effected a perfect revolution in the social lives of the natives for the better. If we had to choose between sending Consuls and missionaries to foreign countries, we would get a great deal more for our money out of the latter than out of the former. Another impression was the ease with which such a journey can be made. His wife was more fatigued by a trip to her country seat at Stockbridge, Mass., than by the entire trip around the world. Another was its advantages. He had but an imperfect idea of what the globe is before he made it, and he has beautiful pictures now to last him until the end of his days. Mr. Field said that voyages to Europe merely are worth nothing. People must take more extended tours to see the world. From Yokohama he and his wife had a pleasant voyage to San Francisco, over the Pacific Ocean, which gave him a more complete idea of solitude and infinity than he had ever possessed.

EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE.

The regular monthly conference of the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal churches of this City was held at the Church of the Incarnation, Thirty-fifth street and Madison avenue, yesterday. There were present delegates from all the churches in this City, besides a great many laymen, who were permitted to take part in the proceedings. Rev. Dr. Adams was unanimously chosen to preside. The meeting was opened with a prayer by Dr. Adams, after which Rev. Dr. Thompson, of Christ Church, delivered an address on "The Decline of the Anglican Church in America." The speaker gave, as reasons for this decline, the lack of organization and discipline, as well as the little interest taken in domestic missions by that Church. In regard to domestic missions, the speaker said that of the amount contributed for carrying out that work throughout the Union, one-third was collected in Brooklyn and New-York. Upon the conclusion of his address Dr. Thompson was thanked by the Chair. Shortly before adjourning it was agreed that Dr. Tiffany should read a paper on "Church Architecture" at the next meeting, which will take place on the second Monday in March.

THE SOUTH SIDE ACCIDENT.

THE INQUEST CONTINUED—A NUMBER OF WITNESSES EXAMINED.

The Coroner's inquest over the bodies of the victims of the late accident on the South Side Railroad was continued yesterday. A number of witnesses were examined, but no conclusion was arrived at by the jury, as the inquest was again adjourned in consequence of the absence of a witness whose testimony was deemed important. The following is a synopsis of the most important evidence given: Assistant Superintendent J. J. Barr was the first witness called. On the Wednesday afternoon preceding the accident he received a telegram from Conductor Rancour, stating that the track was washed near Hempstead, and that he did not regard it as safe. This was about 5:30 o'clock, and a train ordinarily left Valley Stream for Hempstead about 6. He telegraphed instructions to keep this train at Valley Stream until his arrival, and went forward on the next regular train, which left Williamsburg at 6 o'clock, giving orders for a special train to follow with men and material for repairing the track should it be necessary. He went on to Hempstead with an engine and one car, having five or six passengers on board, taking about an hour to make the run. At Hempstead he found the train could not be shifted on account of the washing of the side-tracks, and it was necessary to back the train on the return toward Valley Stream. There was no protest against returning by any one. He telegraphed to Superintendent Barton that all was right on the Southern road, and they left on the return trip about 8:10, the object being to obtian material at Valley Stream. On the trip to Hempstead, Thorpe, the conductor, and the witness were standing on the rear platform of the car, and noticed the place where the accident subsequently occurred. The water was then lowering. The pipe through which the water was discharged was about sixteen inches in diameter. There was no regular water-course there, but water collected in times of freshets. On starting to return, witness said to Scott, the engineer, "Be very careful, and when you hear the bell, stop." The engineer ran very carefully for about one and a half miles, when witness and Thorpe, who had been on the rear platform, entered the car and took seats. The conductor remarked to witness that the water had increased considerably, and that it was a bad place. Witness warned him to run slowly, and the conductor was in the act of pulling the bell to stop the train when the accident occurred.

In answer to a question by District Attorney Downing in reference to the construction of the road, Mr. Barr said that there should have been a larger passage for the water—a regular culvert would have been better.

Mr. Barr said he had been ten years a railroad man—seven years on the Erie, a year on the Harlem, and two years on the Central and Southern; Mr. Thorpe was an old railroad man, of thirty odd years' experience; Rancour had had twelve or fourteen years' experience; Scott came from the Hudson River Road, and was a good, faithful engineer.

Homer Parsons, the trackman who was first rescued from the wreck by Mr. Barr, was the next witness. He was around the depot all the afternoon before the train left, and heard no protest against running. He corroborated Mr. Barr's testimony.

Isaac D. Barton, Superintendent of the Flushing, North Side, Central, and Southern Roads, testified as to the ability and trustworthiness of the employes upon the train.

The inquest was then adjourned until 3 o'clock.

SIDEWALK ACCIDENTS.

Louisa Kutchen, aged thirty-six, of No. 176 Orchard street, fell on the sidewalk in front of No 43 Avenue B, and fractured her left leg above the ankle. She was taken to St. Francis Hospital.

John C. Donald, aged twenty-five, of No. 300 West Houston street, fell at the corner of Frankfort and Chatham streets, and cut his head severely. He was taken to the Park Hospital.

John Allen, a printer, of No. 60 Downing street, while intoxicated, fell on the sidewalk in Maiden lane and cut his head badly. His injuries were dressed at the Park Hospital.

Ellen Carroll, aged twenty-six, of No. 263 William street, fell on the sidewalk in Bleecker street, near Mott, and sustained severe injuries.

James Healy, aged fifty, was taken to the Park Hospital from No. 20 Roosevelt street, yesterday, suffering from injuries received in a fall on the sidewalk on Friday.

John Doyle, aged thirty-eight, of No. 154 Elizabeth street, fell on the sidewalk near his residence, and sprained his ankle.

HOT COFFEE FOR CAR-DRIVERS.

The Buffalo *Post* says that, during the prevalence of the fierce storm of Wednesday, a very kind act was performed in that city by the aid and at the suggestion of a lady, who chooses not to have her name known. It was the serving of all the drivers and conductors of the street-cars with hot coffee every time they passed Main street at the junction of Niagara. The coffee was made in the lady's house, put into tin coffee-pots, and then prepared for drinking by adding cream and sugar. Four young men employed by the Young Men's Christian Association took it and entered each car as it passed, rode far enough for the driver and conductor to drink each a cup, then stepped off the car and entered the next. This was kept up all day, greatly to the satisfaction and relief of the recipients of this well-timed generosity. As there are thirteen Niagara street, eleven Main street, four Genesee street, five East Buffalo, and five or six Exchange street cars, the quantity of coffee dealt out was considerable.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

Throat Affections and Hoarseness.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

Breath as sweet as Summer's Night,
Teeth like pearls, so milky white.
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Very Effective—WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, in cases of sudden coughs or colds.

Lundborg's Perfumes are like Natural flowers and bouquets.

Thousands of Teeth are Sacrificed from Neglect. Use LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS and save them.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops. The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

MARRIED.

SCHUYLER—BRANNAN.—In New-York, on Friday evening, Feb. 5, by Rev. Dr. A. R. Van Nest, HOWARD SCHUYLER to Miss FANNY K. BRANNAN, both of San Francisco. No cards.

DIED.

AUERBACH.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening EZEKIEL AUERBACH, in the 81st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Ann's Church, on the Heights, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, at 1 o'clock.

ADAMS.—Suddenly, Saturday morning, Feb. 6, at the residence of his son-in-law, I. C. Babcock, Orange, N. J., HENRY ADAMS, aged 80 years.

The remains will be taken to Fort Plain on Wednesday.

BOWERS.—Sunday, Feb. 7, of pneumonia, in the 79th year of his age, BENJAMIN F. BOWERS, M. D.

Funeral service on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st. and Madison av.

BROWN.—On Friday, Feb. 5, 1875, ELIZABETH, widow of Martin W. Brown, and daughter of the late Matthias B. Ward, of Jersey City, aged 49 years.

Funeral services at her late residence, Goshen, Orange county, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 9, at 8 o'clock A. M. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J., at 12:30 P. M. same day.

BURLING.—At Riverdale, on Sunday morning, 7th inst., after a short illness, GILBERT, eldest son of Ebenezer G. and Mary L. Burling, in the 32d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his father, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, the 10th inst. Carriages will be in waiting at Riverdale Station for the 1 P. M. train from 30th st. Return at 3:21 P. M. to 42d st.

CARYL.—On Monday, Feb. 8, SOPHRONIA CARYL, aged 56 years.

The funeral will take place from St. Luke's Hospital, 5th av. and 54th st., on Wednesday, Feb. 10, at 9 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Troy for interment.

CRANE.—At Elizabeth, N. J., at the residence of her uncle, John D. Norris, Sunday morning, Feb. 7, of pneumonia, Miss ABBIE O. CRANE.

Relatives and friends of deceased and family are invited to attend her funeral at 11 o'clock, Wednesday morning, from her late residence, No. 72 West Grand st., without further notice.

DAVIS.—At Albany, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1875, CATHARINE E. DAVIS, wife of George Davis, aged 42 years.

Remains will leave 42d street depot for Green-Wood Cemetery on Tuesday morning, 9th inst., at 10 o'clock.

EATON.—At Yonkers, Sunday, Feb. 7, JOSEPH O. EATON, in his 46th year.

Funeral from his late residence, Warburton avenue, Yonkers, Tuesday, Feb. 9, at 3 P. M. Artists and other friends invited to attend. Carriages will meet the 2 o'clock train from 42d st.

EWEN.—On Monday, Feb. 8, 1875, NORMAN EWEN, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Veteran Corps Seventh Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., and the Ancient and Honorable Fourth Company Seventh Regiment, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, corner of 2d av. and 10th st., on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

GASSNER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 5, 1875, HELENA LYNN, daughter of the late John B. and Rachel R. Gassner.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, Feb. 9, at 2:30 P. M., from her late residence, No. 117 Rapelyea st., near Henry st. The remains will be interred in the family vault, St. Paul's Church, Broadway, New-York.

HART.—On Sunday morning, Feb. 7, ESTHER HART, widow of Henry Hart, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, Joseph B. Hart, No. 130 West 125th st., on Tuesday afternoon at 2:30. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment on Wednesday morning, in the 11:40 train.

HAWLEY.—In Brooklyn, Sunday, 7th inst., AMOS P. HAWLEY, aged 43 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 4 Clark st., on Wednesday, 10th inst., at 4:30 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are particularly invited to attend.

HART.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., Feb. 3, ELIZA JANE wife of Jackson Hart, and daughter of the late James and Jane Hanson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 2 P. M.

HAYS.—On the 7th inst., at Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, Gen. WILLIAM HAYS, United States Army.

The remains will be taken to Yonkers, N. Y., for interment.

HUTCHINGS.—At No. 112 Forsyth st., Feb. 6, of pneumonia, WALTER HUTCHINGS, of London, England, aged 38 years.

Funeral will take place from the residence of his uncle, John Hutchings, corner of 117th st. and 3d av., Wednesday, Feb. 10, at 2 P. M.

LAUER.—On Sunday, the 7th inst., FRITZ DAVIES, aged 7 months, son of John E. and Mary T. Lauer.

Funeral at 1 o'clock Wednesday, at their residence, Castleton Heights, Staten Island. Carriages at Tompkinsville.

LUYSTER.—At Greenvale, Long Island, Feb. 7, 1875, IDA V., wife of James Luyster, in the 73d year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence on Wednesday, Feb. 10, at 12:30 o'clock.

MARVIN.—On Sunday, Feb. 7, at the St. Cloud Hotel, this City, Mrs. JULIA A. MARVIN, of New-London, Conn.

The funeral will take place at her late residence in New-London on Wednesday, Feb. 10, at 2:30 P. M.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

MORTON.—On Sunday, Feb. 7, after a short illness, MARY MORTON, relict of the late Henry Morton, in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, James H. Ferguson, No. 114 Division av., between Bedford and Lee avs., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Feb. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MILLER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Feb. 7, ESTHER, wife of Edward D. Miller and daughter of the late Ephraim Smith.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 3 P. M., from her late residence, No. 204 Madison st. The remains will be taken to Newburg for interment.

PERKINS.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 6, Miss ABBY PERKINS, of Litchfield, Conn., daughter of the late Andrew Perkins, of Norwich, Conn.

Funeral services at the residence of John W. Quincy, No. 6 West 9th st., on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 12 o'clock. Interment at Litchfield.

PILLING.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 6, of pneumonia, ELIZA PILLING, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 1,561 Atlantic av., on Tuesday, Feb. 9, at 2 P. M.

SLOAT.—Sunday, Feb. 7, at 1 A. M., WILLIAM HENRY, youngest child of John D. and Myra L. Sloat, aged 1 year and 4 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Feb. 9, at 10 A. M., from the residence of the parents, No. 155 East Sixtieth st.

SOUTHMAYD.—On Sunday, Feb. 7, 1875, HORACE SOUTHMAYD, in the 85th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 146 West 13th st., on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Remains will be taken to Middletown, Conn.

SHWILL.—On Sunday, 7th inst., SARAH S., wife of Benjamin Shwill, aged 49 years, 5 months, and 3 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 89 Penn st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday at 3 o'clock P. M.

SEAVER.—In Brooklyn on Sunday, 7th inst., ABBIE L., wife of Alexander H. Seaver, daughter of Daniel D. Badger.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 189 Washington st., on Wednesday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

TRUBSHAW.—Feb. 7, at 9 P. M., SARAH ANN TRUBSHAW, aged 48, after a few days' sickness, from typhopneumonia.

☞ Northern New-York papers please copy.

VAILL.—On the 8th inst., at West Winsted, Conn., after a short illness, THEODORE F. VAILL, editor of the Winsted *Herald*, aged 42 years.

Funeral on Wednesday, at 1:30 o'clock, at the Congregational Church, West Winsted.

WEED.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 8, W. H. WEED, in the 65th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Westminster Church, Elizabeth, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock.

G CO., SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1875.

It is the painful duty of the commandant to announce to the company the sudden death of their late comrade, AARON KEMP.

Members are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 33 West 39th st., on Wednesday, 10th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., in citizens' dress.

GEORGE W. ELY, Captain commanding Company.
JOHN McGREEVEY, First Sergeant.

HEAD-QUARTERS VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1875.

The commandant is called upon to announce, with deep regret, the death of our late comrade, AARON KEMP, so long identified with the Seventh Regiment, and an active member of our Veteran Association since its organization. His memory will be warmly cherished for his manly qualities, his steadfast friendships, and devotion to the interests of this organization, to which he was so much attached.

The members of the association are requested to attend the funeral in citizens' dress, wearing the badge, from No. 33 West 39th st., on Wednesday, Feb. 10, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order,

MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Colonel commanding.
CHARLES B. BOSTWICK, Adjutant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

A DULL, LEADEN EXPRESSION OF EYE in children, is most frequently the result of worms in the stomach. It is no wonder the little ones feel badly, when the worms are demanding constant food. Give them (the worms) a dose of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, and work them out of the system.

FOR CRAMPS IN THE STOMACH NOTHING equals BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. It is purely vegetable, and used internally or externally with perfect confidence. No Family should be without it. It goes right to the part affected, and gives instant relief. All druggists sell it.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 11:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 5 A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 8 and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

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STUTTERING.—U. S. STAMMERING INSTITUTE (Dr. White,) 417 4th av., New-York. Best references. No pay until perfectly cured. Call or send for circular.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"GIROFLE-GIROFLA"—LANCERS, DOWN-ing, 40c., Waltz, 30c.; song, "Son of Marasquin," 40c.; "Days That Are Gone," Chilperic, 40c.; "Du und Du," waltzes, Strauss, 75c.; "On the Wing," waltzes, Knight, 60c.; "My Fair Lady," waltz, Zikoff, 60c.; "Colinette," Malloy, 30c.; "The Better Land," Gounod, 40c.; "Bird Song," Heilbron, 60c.
Published by DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting THIS EVENING at head-quarters, No. 189 Chatham st., at 8 o'clock. DENIS SHEA, President.
THOS. BROWN, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting will be held at Lincoln Hall, corner of 3d av. and 116th st., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. The Executive Committee appointed for the ensuing year is directed to assemble at same place at 7 P. M., for the purpose of organization.
HENRY C. ROBINSON, President.
BENJ. PAGE, Secretary.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MR. TILTON.

Continued from Third Page.

That I don't remember; whether the envelope exactly fitted the paper or not I don't recollect.

Q.—But you received both together, didn't you? A.—Yes, I think I did.

Q.—And from your wife, I suppose? A.—My recollection is, she handed it to me in that condition—that is, a memorandum inclosed in a white envelope.

Q.—No address, and unsealed? A.—No address, and unsealed; that is my recollection of it.

Q.—Well, now, when you went to Mr. Moulton's, had you prearranged the transaction that you proposed to carry on on the 30th? A.—I don't think I understand your question exactly, Sir.

THE PROCEEDINGS ON THE NIGHT OF THE 30TH DECEMBER.

Q.—Had you preconcerted with Mr. Moulton as to the course of your proceedings on the night of the 30th December? A.—No, Sir. Mr. Moulton as yet knew nothing of my plans; nobody but Mrs. Tilton knew anything about it.

Q.—Then, whatever you said or did with him that night was the first and all that you said or did with him previous to the interview, or on the subject of the interview? A.—Do you mean to ask me whether I had any conversation with Mr. Moulton at all between the 26th and the 30th of December?

Q.—To procure this interview of the 30th? A.—No.

Q.—Never? A.—No.

Q.—Very well; you went then to Mr. Moulton's house with this note inside this envelope? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, why did you give him the note to carry to Mr. Beecher? A.—I will tell you exactly why. I asked Mr. Moulton if he would go down and bring Mr. Beecher to me for an interview on a matter of great importance concerning Mr. Beecher's relations to my family. Mr. Moulton said he would; but, said he, "This is prayer-meeting night, and it may not be convenient for him to come." I told him that it was a matter of very great importance, that I wanted to see him, and I suddenly took that paper out of my pocket, and I said, "Mr. Beecher will come without doubt when he knows the object of this interview, at the same time, I don't care to have you state the object of the interview if he will come without it; I would rather break it to him myself; and if he makes any objections before coming, then you may take this paper and show it to him, and then he will come."

Q.—And he took it out and left the envelope with you? A.—I took it out of the envelope, and I made a copy of it right on the spot on that envelope. Mr. Moulton read it and he expressed great surprise.

Q.—He took this original paper and left you with the envelope? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You then and there made a copy on the envelope? A.—I didn't copy it after Mr. Moulton went off, I copied it before he went.

Q.—You copied it before he went, then and there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And when you thus copied this letter, this note on the envelope, there was nothing written on it at all? A.—Yes; there was the copy which I had just written.

Q.—That was after you had done it; but there was no writing on this envelope until you made this copy? A.—No; I made this copy in a few short-hand lines.

Q.—I suppose upon the smooth side of the envelope? A.—Well, Sir, I presume so.

Q.—Now, between the time that Moulton went away and Mr. Beecher came to the interview, did you write anything else on that envelope? A.—I did, Sir; I took my pencil and made two or three little dates and memoranda, and so on, all in short-hand notes.

Q.—And nothing else? A.—No, Sir, not that I recollect.

Q.—Do you remember what these dates and memoranda were? A.—Yes, Sir; they were little dates connected with Mrs. Tilton's narrative to me, and also some little extracts, which were then fresh in my mind, from her letters in the West, broken-hearted letters which she had written—little memoranda of some things I wanted to say to Mr. Beecher when he came.

Q.—Did you make whatever entries or extracts or allusions to her letter which you have spoken of, from memory, or did you have the dates? A.—Oh, simply from memory.

Q.—Now, during this interview, from its commencement to its close, had you in your possession or hands for use in that interview any other written paper than this envelope on which you made these notes? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—None whatever? A.—No, Sir, not that I recollect; I don't remember of it.

Q.—And that has been destroyed? A.—That I picked to pieces in talking.

Q.—That is just my question: that has been destroyed? A.—Yes; that is all I remember.

Q.—Now, Sir, when did you receive back the original note or memorandum of Mrs. Tilton that you had handed to Mr. Moulton for the particular use you have described? A.—I received it back shortly after the signing of the tripartite covenant in April, 1872.

THE ORIGINAL CONFESSION DESTROYED.

Q.—Well, for what purpose and what was done? A.—I didn't want to die, leaving that paper in existence; I begged it from Mr. Moulton, carried it back to Mrs. Tilton, and she destroyed it.

Q.—In your presence? A.—Yes, Sir, in my presence. I saw her destroy it.

Q.—And you know it was the very paper, do you? A.—It was the very paper.

Q.—And this paper which was destroyed was the very paper you had that night? A.—Oh, yes, Sir.

Q.—Then every original paper or copy or memorandum that was before you, or that was used in this interview of the 30th of December, has been destroyed, has it not? A.—There was only that one.

Q.—Well, everything has been destroyed that was in writing, either of original or copy or of memorandum? A.—Well, there was nothing but that little envelope. One thing—

Q.—That is so. It has all been destroyed, whatever there was? A.—Well, yes.

Q.—Well, two things; because your wife's original note— A.—That was not before us that night.

Q.—It had been before you. You had it and gave it to Moulton. A.—But it was not present at that interview.

Q.—I know. I have not confused the matter at all. Every paper that you had that night in reference to this interview—either the original, or this memorandum copy, or the memoranda of notes for your interview, have been destroyed. A.—The little envelope which contained the copy and the memorandum was destroyed that night, and the original confession itself was destroyed two nights afterward. That is the whole of the story.

WHAT HE SAID TO BEECHER IN REFERENCE TO THE DEMAND.

Q.—Now, when Mr. Beecher came, Mr. Tilton, and took a seat, as you have described, the first thing you said to him was about your previous demand, wasn't it? A.—I said something to him about his having received, I presumed—

Q.—Asked him? You have stated it in your direct examination. That was the first matter that was introduced to his notice—an inquiry whether he had received or not, or that he had received, you presumed? A.—I didn't ask him if he had received it; I told him I presumed he had.

Q.—That was a form of inquiry, as I understand. However, that was what you said, and that was the first thing that you did say? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And he assented to the fact that he had received it, did he not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, what did you say to him then on the subject of that order or demand? A.—I told him that I wanted him to consider that demand unwritten, not made, blotted out.

Q.—You wished, then, to put yourself toward him as if you never had sent that demand? A.—Precisely that.

Q.—You did not occupy then the same position, or have the same disposition, in regard to that demand at that moment that you had at the time you had sent it on the preceding Monday? A.—No, Sir, I did not. On Monday I forgot my wife, and afterward I remembered her.

Q.—You had entirely changed your position in that regard? A.—Yes, Sir, for my wife's sake.

Q.—And you wanted the thing undone? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You intended that it should so stand, between you and Mr. Beecher, if it could? A.—Yes, Sir; told him so very distinctly.

Q.—Now, do you remember whether, in that interview, you were seated, or whether you maintained a standing position while Mr. Beecher was seated? A.—I remember exactly, Sir.

Q.—And you are quite sure that you were seated during the whole of that interview? A.—I remember that Mr. Beecher was seated; did you ask about myself?

Q.—I am asking you about yourself—whether you did not maintain a standing position, while Mr. Beecher was seated? A.—Well, I think that I sat part of the time and stood part of the time; I am not so positive about myself; I think I sat through it.

Q.—How will you have it? A.—Sat through it; the scene is not so vivid in my mind at present; I have labored all day long under a very severe and painful illness.

Q.—I am sorry for it: but all I want to get at is the fact. A.—Mr. Beecher remained seated.

Q.—That you have stated and that I do not ask you about. But then you cannot say whether you were seated or whether you were standing? A.—I think I sat part of the time and stood part of the time.

Q.—Now, before you entered upon a recounting to Mr. Beecher of the narrative—or address to Mr. Beecher—concerning his relations with your wife, there was also some other topic of conversation was there not? A.—How is that?

Q.—After you told Mr. Beecher that you wished that summons or demand—whatever it was called between you—treated as if it had never been made, there was some conversation between you and him before you commenced stating to him about his relations with your wife, was there not? A.—When I was putting my hand into my pocket to find my memorandum, he asked what Mr. Bowen had been saying against him; I then told him the—

HE TOLD BEECHER WHAT BOWEN HAD SAID.

Q.—You told him then the substance of what Bowen had said? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And he gave you certain answers of surprise, and so forth; at that, did he not, as you have stated? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And not until you had got through with both of these subjects did you introduce this matter of his relations with your wife? A.—What do you mean by both of those subjects?

Q.—Why, about the demand, and about what Bowen had said against Beecher? A.—I introduced the whole interview by referring to the letter of demand, and also my wife's confession. While I was talking about it, Mr. Beecher asked me what Mr. Bowen had said, and I told him. The whole interview was in reference—

Q.—No matter what it was in reference to. I only want to get out what occurred. And then, with this memorandum before you, you—as you have now stated—you went on with this discourse with him that you have given? A.—I cannot say "this discourse."

Q.—Well, address—whatever you would call it. A.—It was not an address. It was a statement.

Q.—A statement to him? And it was uninterrupted by him, was it? A.—I remember his making a little attempt to interrupt me at one time, and I told him to hear me to the end. There was practically no interruption.

Q.—What form of demonstration was it that you regard as an attempt to interrupt you? A.—I thought he was going to speak.

Q.—Well, he made a motion as to speak, did he? A.—Yes, I thought so; I do not distinctly remember it.

Q.—Well, something that you treated as a purpose of speaking? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—At what stage of your statement was that purposed interruption—do you remember? A.—I think it was at the conclusion of reading Mrs. Tilton's confession.

Q.—Well, this little paper that you had—you call it a confession—it was this little paper that you had received from him on that day? A.—That is my present recollection.

Q.—Did you read that, at the outset of your statement, to him? A.—I read that; it was not at the first of the interview. The first part of the interview, as I remember it, was in reference to his having received a letter.

Q.—I know; but after you had got through that—after you had got upon the matter of his relations with your wife, was the reading of that paper the first thing that was done? A.—I do not remember whether it was at the very beginning, or whether it was somewhere in its proper place in the narrative.

Q.—You cannot say whether it was at the outset, or near the outset, or not? A.—There was no formal manner of presenting it.

Q.—But as soon as that was brought to his notice, he made as if to interrupt you by speaking, did he not? A.—He made as if to say something.

Q.—How did you arrest that purpose? A.—I said simply, "Hear me to the end," or something of that sort.

Q.—Now, when you had got through—he did listen to you, didn't he, to the end? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Without interruption of any kind? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And when you had got through, did he not say thus: "Theodore, this is all a dream?" A.—As nearly as I remember, he said: "Theodore, I am like one in a dream, or Dante's *Inferno*," or "I am in Dante's *Inferno*," some such expression as that.

Q.—Are you sure that he referred to Dante's *Inferno*? A.—Yes, Sir; I am not "sure," I am certain.

Mr. Evarts—Well, I don't know the distinction, but there is some, I suppose.

The Witness—Excuse me, I do not wish to be captious. I am certain the sun rose this morning and I am sure that the sun will rise to-morrow morning. I am certain as to matters I know are past, and I am sure as to others which I know will occur. Excuse me, Sir, but I wished to set myself right about it.

Mr. Evarts—I am not so "sure" that you are right about it, that is the worst of it. [Laughter.]

BEECHER NEVER INTIMATED A DOUBT AS TO WHETHER MRS. TILTON HAD WRITTEN THE PAPER.

Q.—Do you remember, Mr. Tilton, Mr. Beecher's saying—Mr. Beecher's expressing a doubt, or intimating a doubt, as to whether Mrs. Tilton had written any such paper? A.—No, Sir, he never intimated any such thing.

Q.—You are quite sure of that? A.—No, Sir; I am quite certain.

Q.—Now, don't you remember that on an expression of doubt or surprise concerning Mrs. Tilton's having written any such paper as that—you had no original before you? A.—No.

Q. (Resuming the question where broken off)—You then said to him that "It is but a few squares to my house; go and ask Mrs. Tilton for yourself whether or not she wrote the letter?" A.—Ah! That was my suggestion, not his.

Q.—I ask you whether you did not say that to him? A.—I do not remember using any such expression as that. Do you take that from my examination before the committee.

Q.—Well, I will show you where I take it from before I get through. [Laughter.] I will ask you the question. A.—As I understood you to say, you asked me whether Mr. Beecher threw any doubt as to whether Mrs. Tilton had written it—

Q.—Yes, expressed a doubt, or uncertainty, or surprise, at Mrs. Tilton's having written any such note? A.—I think he expressed a great deal of surprise that she should have written it—not any doubt as to its character—

Q.—You understood— A.—And he wanted permission to go again to see Mrs. Tilton, and I said "yes."

Q.—I am not asking you all that. I am asking you whether he used such language, which carried the impression to you of doubt or uncertainty, or surprise to his mind at Mrs. Tilton's having written any such note? A.—No, Sir; a great grief and surprise.

Q.—At what? A.—At her having done it—not doubt.

Q.—A surprise at her having done it? A.—There is a difference as to the character.

Q.—I am not asking you that. I am trying to get the facts. Now, in answer to that expression which you describe as surprise, did you say, "It is but a few squares to my house; go and ask Mrs. Tilton for yourself, whether or not she wrote the letter"? A.—I may, perhaps, have used some such expression as that, I do not remember; but it was not in reference to any doubt; only surprise.

Q.—Well, no matter, you used the expression. Now, thereupon, did he indicate a purpose of so going? A.—He went staggering down stairs; I—

Q.—Well, did he indicate to you a purpose of going to your house? A.—No, Sir; he did not say anything on the subject that I remember now.

TILTON UNDERSTOOD BEECHER WAS GOING TO SEE MRS. TILTON.

Q.—Didn't you know that he was going to your house when he went? A.—I presumed he would go; I do not remember that he said he was going.

Q.—I don't ask you whether he said it. I ask you it he did not indicate to you so that you understood that he was going then and there to your house? A.—I do not know that he indicated it in any way other than by asking me if he might go, and I saying that he might.

Q.—Well, you said "Yes," we will suppose. I want to know whether, when he made a movement to leave the room and the house, you did not understand that he was going to your house? A.—Ah, I did. But you asked if he made any indications. He and Mr. Moulton went out together, and I understood they were going to my house, and afterward I learned that they did.

Q.—Very well; he did. And when Mr. Beecher came back that night you had no further conversation with him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see him again? A.—I did not see him at all; he came into the parlor; he had conversation with Mr. Moulton, and not with me.

Q.—And that terminated the transaction of that night between you and Mr. Beecher? A. Yes, Sir.

THE CONDITION OF MRS. TILTON'S HEALTH IN DECEMBER, 1870.

Q.—Now, Mr. Tilton, what was the condition of Mrs. Tilton's health from the 24th of December until the 1st of January following? A.—She was getting better every day.

Q.—She suffered a miscarriage, did she not, on the 24th of December? A.—I am not sure that was the date: quite likely it was.

Q.—Well, her illness, whatever it was, arose from a miscarriage? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And had she during the preceding Summer or Autumn had a similar illness from a miscarriage? A.—What, Sir?

Q.—Had she during the preceding Summer or Autumn had an illness from a miscarriage? A.—Not that I now know.

Q.—You do not remember that? A.—She never had but one.

Q.—That I hear; I do not know about it, you know. A.—She never had but one.

Q.—I simply inquire. A.—I never heard of any but one.

Q.—Who attended her as physicians during that time? A.—My recollection is that Dr. Stiles did, but I won't be certain of that.

Q.—If not he, who else? A.—Well, I do not remember anybody else.

Q.—And do you know what nurse attended her? A.—No, I do not recollect. I asked you. [Mr. Evarts shook his head.]

Q.—Did you know, at the time, that a nurse did attend her? A.—Well, I presume I did, Sir; but I don't remember now whether I did.

Q.—Now, was she seriously sick during the week from the 24th of December to the 31st of December? A.—Well, Sir, on the 24th of December, if that was the date, I think she was seriously sick; but the seriousness passed away and she got up very shortly after.

Q.—Shortly after when—the 24th? A.—Yes, Sir; I mean to say that she was on her way to recovery. That was the serious day, but she was getting better every day.

Q.—But wasn't she confined to her sick room and to her bed during the remainder of that month? A.—The remainder of that month?

Q.—Yes? A.—But I do not remember when she first went out.

Q.—Well, it was at least later than the 1st of January? A.—Probably so.

Q.—So that she was during this whole period under this sickness and confined to her room and to her bed? A.—She was to her room, I think; I cannot say.

Q.—And substantially to her bed, wasn't she? Didn't you know about it at the time? A.—I knew about it, but it is impossible to fix a day on which she began to walk around her room.

Q.—I am only asking you whether it did not continue a week? A.—Besides what I am saying, I cannot tell.

Q.—She was under the physician's care, was she not, during the whole of that week? A.—That I do not remember; I presume she was.

Q.—And under the care of her nurse all that week? A.—I do not remember about the nurse, but I presume she was.

The hour of 4 having arrived, the court adjourned till this morning at 11 o'clock.

THE COSTIGAN BILL.

At a meeting of the New-York City Council of Political Reform, held at their rooms, No. 48 East Twenty-third street, on Saturday evening, Feb. 6, inst., William H. Webb, the President, in the chair, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously passed, and memorial to the Legislature agreed upon, and the Secretary was instructed to have the same printed and circulated for signatures and presented to the Legislature:

(1.) *Whereas*, The present charter of the City of New-York, for the purpose of securing an efficient civil service in the administration of each department, provides that heads of departments shall be removed by the Mayor only for cause and after opportunity to be heard; such removal to be approved in writing by the Governor before it shall take effect, (sec. 25,) therefore

Resolved, That any amendment to the charter that takes away the salutary check of the Governor's approval in writing before any removal shall take effect, and puts each head of department in the power of the Mayor alone, is subversive of good government and honest administration, and would be solely in the interest of any political clique who may wish to re-establish the Tweed system of making the City Treasury support their party. That the Costigan bill, containing this vicious amendment, is an attempt to confer upon the Mayor of this City a despotic power over the heads of departments such as no Mayor of the City has ever heretofore possessed, and which cannot with safety to the public interests be conferred; and

(2.) *Whereas*, For the purpose of securing economy in supplies and in public works, the charter provides that all contracts for supplies and public works exceeding one thousand dollars for any particular job or supply, shall, after public advertisement and open competition, be given to the lowest bidder, (sec. 91;) therefore,

Resolved, That any attempt to enlarge this thousand-dollar limit fixed by the charter is simply an endeavor to open and widen the door for favoritism, corruption, and fraud, and to increase to tax-payers the cost of supplies and public works; and

(3.) *Whereas*, To prevent unwise and injudicious appropriations of the public money or property of the City, the charter provides that no ordinance or resolution involving the expenditure of money or the laying an assessment, or the lease of real estate or franchises, shall be valid unless it shall have received the votes of three-fourths of all the members elected to the Board of Aldermen; (sec. 14;) therefore,

Resolved, That any attempt to break down this barrier and give to a majority of this single board the power to vote away public money or public property, or to lay assessment is, in view of the experience of the last ten years, unwise, injudicious, and dangerous; especially so from the fact that there is now in the City Government but a single legislative board instead of two, as formerly, each of which was a check upon the other.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York:

The undersigned pray leave to present their respectful and earnest remonstrances against the passage of a bill, now pending before one of your honorable bodies, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to reorganize the local government of the City of New-York,' passed April 30, 1873," designed to confer upon the Mayor of the City of New-York the power of removing from office heads of departments without the concurrence of the chief executive authority of the State.

In view of the powerful personal and pecuniary interests directly affected by the manner in which the business of the departments is administered, and the facility with which controlling local combinations can be formed to promote schemes prejudicial to honest government, the undersigned believe that any legislation having the effect to make the heads of departments absolutely dependent for reputation and continuance in office upon the will of other officials of the local government, would be in the highest sense prejudicial to the independent and fearless discharge of public duty.

Full provision is made by present laws for the speedy removal of any public officer for cause, the sufficiency of which cause must be made to appear to the Mayor of the City, and then to the Governor of the State. The precaution of requiring the Governor's concurrence was designed to protect the independence of the officer from the resentment of the local officials with whom he is brought immediately in contact, and is, in the opinion of your memorialists, an essential safeguard.

Should the proposed bill become a law, your memorialists believe it will greatly add to the difficulty now felt in inducing men of character and independence to accept the principal trusts under the City Government, and the departments will be administered in the spirit of a corrupt subserviency to whatever interests or passions may from time to time obtain controlling influence over the local executive.

Your memorialists earnestly pray that the proposed bill may not receive the sanction of the Legislature.

Your memorialists also respectfully and earnestly present their remonstrances against raising the limit of \$1,000 to private contracts for supplies and public works fixed by section 91 of the charter; and also against reducing the affirmative vote below the three-fourths, now required by section 14 of the charter, for ordinances or resolutions involving the expenditure of money, or the laying an assessment, or the leasing city real estate or franchises, and earnestly pray that the bills introduced into the Legislature favoring such amendments to the charter may not receive favorable action.

W. H. WEBB, President.

Copies of the above memorial are placed for signature at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, No. 163 William street, and at Willy Wallach's, No. 36 Park row, and at the rooms of the New-York City Council of Political Reform, No. 48 East Twenty-third-street.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN THE CITY HALL.

Imitating the example of Mayor Wickham, who has taken the whole western wing on the main floor of the City Hall for a suite of offices, the Board of Aldermen, or rather its President, Mr. Lewis, has appropriated for the use of his organization a large amount of additional space in the building. In pursuance of his orders, the chamber formerly used by the Assistant Aldermen is being gorgeously fitted up for the accommodation of his board. The bronze chandelier, which was thought good enough for the "half-Aldermen," as the assistants were called—in the days of the Ring—is to be removed, and one from the other chamber to be substituted. Fine Brussels carpets are to be put down; choice white curtains are to be suspended from gilt cornices; new windows are to be made, the ceilings are to be grandly frescoed, and the whole chamber magnificently furnished. But this is not all. The present coamber of the Aldermen has been connected with the one to be used—by a partition extending to the doors of both—and disfiguring the building in a remarkable manner at that point. The present chamber is to be used as a "cloak and committee room" by the members who can pass to it from their seats through the inclosed space, unobserved by those on the lobby. The City is now paying about \$30,000 a year for offices in private buildings, which do not represent the additional space taken by Mr. Lewis for the use of his board.

COURT FINES.

The fines collected in the various Courts of this City, for the month of January, were as follows:

Court of Special Sessions	$1,172 50
First District Police Court	903 00
Second District Police Court	1,104 00
Third District Police Court	793 00
Fourth District Police Court	688 50
Fifth District Police Court	110 00
Sixth District Police Court	85 00
Fines received by Warden of the Tombs	360 00
Total	$5,201 00

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.....Feb. 8.

SENATE.

RAILROAD BILLS KILLED FOR THE PRESENT.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Railroads, reported adversely on the bill to grant aid to the Washington, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railroad Company to construct a narrow gauge railroad from tide-water to St. Louis and Chicago. It was placed on the calendar with the adverse report. He, also from the same committee, reported adversely on the bill to incorporate the Dakota and Montana Railroad Company, and it was indefinitely postponed; also, from the same committee, adversely on the bill chartering the Forty-first Parallel Railroad of the United States from Lake Huron to the Missouri River and to limit the rate of freight thereon, and it was indefinitely postponed.

THE ARLINGTON CLAIM.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely on the bill to give jurisdiction to the Court of Claims to hear the claim of G. W. Curtis Lee for Arlington, Virginia, and it was indefinitely postponed.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Mr. DORSEY, of Arkansas, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported, with amendments, the bill recently introduced by him to establish certain telegraphic lines in the several States and Territories as post-roads, and to regulate the transmission of commercial and other intelligence by telegraph. It was placed on the calendar.

SEWING-MACHINE PATENTS.

A mass of business on the calendar, from the Committee on Patents, was disposed of. Among the bills was that for the relief of John W. Marsh. It authorizes the Commissioner of Patents, upon due application made to him to extend the patent of John W. Marsh, of Oxford, Mass., for a trimming attachment to sewing-machines.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, said he would like to have some explanation in regard to this bill. He was opposed to extending the patent for anything connected with sewing-machines.

Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, said the patent was for an instrument to be attached to sewing-machines, and used only in the manufacture of boots and shoes. It had not been remunerative to the inventor. The committee had not decided that the patent should be issued, but only allowed Marsh to go before the commissioner and make application. That officer would decide upon the merits of the case.

Mr. WADLEIGH, of New-Hampshire, said this patent could not be considered part of a sewing-machine, as it could only be used in the manufacture of boots and shoes. The inventor was a poor man, and had made nothing from it. There was no opposition to the extension; on the contrary, manufacturers testified that the patent was an important one, and favored the extension.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, opposed any extension of sewing-machine patents, and said he thought it time for Congress to stop this whole system of extending patents. Those in regard to sewing-machines operated against the poor. Sewing-machines could be made in this country for \$15, and it was time the poor people should have the benefit of them. They had already yielded large fortunes to the inventors.

Mr. CRAGIN, of New-Hampshire, favored the passage of the bill, and said this patent did not apply to the general manufacture of boots and shoes, but only to the manufacture of ladies' shoes.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, said, as he understood it, the extension of this patent gave no additional life to any sewing-machine?

Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut—Not the slightest.

The Senate then, by a vote of yeas 13 to nays 23, refused to order the bill to a third reading.

Mr. PRATT, of Indiana, at a subsequent stage, entered a motion to reconsider the vote.

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE OFFICE OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

Mr. SCHURZ, of Missouri, presented the memorial of citizens of the United States praying for an amendment to the Constitution to abolish the offices of President and Vice President, and vesting the powers now belonging to them in a council of seven members, to be chosen by the House of Representatives, to which body they shall be responsible. It was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

GEN. SICKLES.

Mr. SPENCER, of Alabama, introduced a bill respecting the retirement of Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickels, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The bill authorizes the President to continue his name on the retired list of the Army, anything in section 2 of the act of March 30, 1868, to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE ARKANSAS QUESTION.

A message was received from the President of the United States in answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 3d inst., in regard to affairs in Arkansas, which was read at the suggestion of Mr. Clayton, of Arkansas, who moved that it be printed and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. THURMAN moved to amend by substituting the Committee on the Judiciary. He said the question involved was not one concerning an election, but a question of law, which was as to the right of the people of Arkansas to change their Constitution. The whole question was whether the Constitution of Arkansas was lawfully changed? If so, they had a lawful government there.

Mr. CLAYTON said a memorial on the subject was already before the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The question was one concerning the election of 1872, as well as that of last year.

Mr. THURMAN said that the whole matter had better lie over for the present. He confessed that he was astonished at the message and recommendations made. It having been read by unanimous consent, he [Mr. Thurman] objected to any further consideration of it to-day. Ordered, that the message be printed and lie on the table.

THE STEAM-BOAT BILL.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, called up the bill to revise, amend, and consolidate the laws relating to the security of life on board vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, it being the unfinished business from Saturday.

Mr. CAMERON objected to the further consideration of the bill, and moved that it be laid over.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, favored the motion of Mr. Cameron, and said he could not entertain the idea for a moment that Congress would adjourn without taking some action in regard to providing a government for the District of Columbia. He hoped all pending orders would be laid aside, and the bill to provide a government for the District be taken up.

A motion of Mr. CAMERON to postpone the Steamboat bill was lost.

Mr. CONKLING opposed the bill, and moved to amend it so as to provide that every steamer shall be provided with two good double acting fire pumps to be worked by steam instead of hand. Which was rejected.

He then moved to strike out of the fourth section the clause allowing the transportation of loose hay, loose cotton or hemp, camphene, nito-glycerine, naphtha, benzine, and other explosive substances on ferry-boats, which was rejected also.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections submitted a report on the case of P. B. S. Pinchback, and a resolution declaring him entitled to a seat as Senator from Louisiana from March 4, 1873.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland, said that purported to be a majority report of the committee. As a member of the minority, he raised the point of order that the report, not being signed by five members, was not a report of the majority of the committee. It was signed by four members only, and could not be received as the majority report.

Mr. MORTON said when the report was submitted to the committee there were seven members present. Five members made a quorum; four were a majority of all the members present, and the report was therefore the report of the committee. He did not submit it as a majority report, but as the report of the committee.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, said the Senator from Indiana very coolly said he made this report as the report of the committee. The point was whether four members of a committee of nine could make a report as the report of the committee. It had been said this could be done because there were only seven members present. He did not know whether the Senate had any right to go into the inquiry as to the number of members present when the report was agreed upon.

Mr. EDMUNDS said there was nothing in the point of order. There were nine members of the committee. Five constituted a quorum, and there was a quorum present. The report was signed by a majority of the members, and, therefore, was the report of the committee. It might as well be said a majority of the Senators present could not pass a bill.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland, said he felt it to be his duty to make the point of order.

THE CHAIR [Mr. ANTHONY] decided a quorum competent to transact business, and a majority of the members present could make the report. He therefore overruled the point of order submitted by Mr. Hamilton. The report submitted by Mr. Morton was ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

Mr. HAMILTON gave notice that he would submit a minority report.

Pending the discussion on the Steam-boat bill the Senate, at 4:40 P. M., on motion of Mr. HITCHCOCK, proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and after twenty minutes the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A BILL TO INCREASE THE REVENUE AND REDUCE THE INTEREST ON THE DEBT.

Under the call of States many bills were introduced and referred, including the following:

By Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, to increase the public revenue, and to reduce the interest on the public debt.

It proposes to repeal the sixth section of the act of June 20, 1874, which limits the circulation of United States notes to \$382,000,000; also to repeal the first and third sections of the act of Jan. 14, 1875, which provides for the issue of silver coins instead of fractional currency, and providing for the resumption of specie payment on the 1st of January, 1877, and to enact the following:

That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be prepared bonds of the United States bearing interest at the rate of three and sixty-five one hundredths per cent. per annum, the interest thereon to be payable semi-annually or on demand as hereinafter provided, and that any holder of legal-tender notes of the United States, on presenting to the Treasurer of the United States, or any Assistant Treasurer thereof, such notes in sums of not less than \$50 or a multiple thereof, shall receive said bonds in like amount in exchange therefor, and that when any person shall demand of the Treasurer of the United States, or any Assistant Treasurer, redemption of any of said bonds, the said Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer shall pay the principal of said bond or bonds, with accrued interest thereon, in said legal-tender notes, and such Assistant Treasurer shall forthwith cancel and forward the bonds thus redeemed to the Treasurer of the United States, in such manner as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the said Treasurer of the United States shall cancel said bonds so redeemed by him, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to apply not less than seventy-five per cent. of the legal-tender notes of the United States received in exchange for said bonds to the purchase or redemption of any bonds of the United States, the interest on which is payable in gold, outstanding at the passage of this act, or of gold wherewith to redeem such outstanding bonds as he may, under existing laws, call for redemption.

BOUNTY TO HEIRS OF SOLDIERS OF LESS THAN ONE YEAR'S SERVICE.

The House then proceeded to vote on the motion made last Monday by Mr. Ward, of New-Jersey, to suspend the rules and pass the bill giving to the widows and heirs of soldiers who enlisted for less than a year, and who were killed or who died by reason of service, the same bounty as if they had enlisted for three years. Agreed to—yeas, 191; nays, 20.

THE WINONA AND ST. PETER RAILROAD.

Mr. DUNNELL, of Minnesota, moved to suspend the rules and bring before the House for consideration the bill to carry into effect the provisions of the act of Jan. 10, 1873, for the extension of time to the Winona and St. Peter Railroad Company for the completion of its road. The bill was rejected, the previous question not being seconded.

A GRAND MISSISSIPPI LEVEE SCHEME NIPPED IN THE BUD.

Mr. MORRY, of Louisiana, moved to suspend the rules so as to make in order as an amendment to the River and Harbor Appropriation bill a proposition for an appropriation to close the existing crevasses or breaks in the levees of the Mississippi River, and for making a permanent plan for the reclamation of the alluvial basin of the Mississippi River. It was rejected—yeas 122, nays 73—not two-thirds in the affirmative.

A THIRD-TERM RESOLUTION.

Mr. SPEER, of Pennsylvania, moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution, declaring that, in the judgment of the House, the election of a President for a third term is against the traditions of the Republic, is in violation of the example of Washington, now sacred as law itself, and would be hazardous alike for the liberties of the people and the free institutions of the country.

The motion was lost, the previous question not being seconded—57 to 102. All who voted for it, with the exception of Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, were Democrats, and all who voted against it were Republicans.

A UNIFORM TIME FOR ELECTING REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, moved to suspend the rules to make in order to an appropriation bill an amendment for the modification, suspension, or repeal of section 25 of the Revised Statutes, regulating the time for holding elections for Representative in Congress. He stated that in order to make the time uniform, as the law required, several State Constitutions would have to be changed between now and 1876. The motion was agreed to—yeas 161, nays 64.

WILLIAM S. KING, THE PACIFIC MAIL WITNESS.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, also offered a resolution reciting that William S. King, of Minnesota, temporarily residing in Washington, had fled into the Dominion of Canada in order to avoid the service of a summons duly issued by the Speaker of the House, commanding him to appear as a witness before the Committee on Ways and Means in the Pacific Mail investigation; that he was served with such summons on the 2d of February, 1875, in Compton, Canada, and that he has neglected to appear before such committee pursuant to the summons, and directing the Speaker to issue his warrant commanding the Sergeant-at-Arms to take King into his custody, wherever found, and bring him before the Bar of the House to answer for contempt of its authority.

Several Members called attention to the broad character of the proposed warrant, and Mr. DAWES said it of course only meant to apply to the United States. He modified the resolution accordingly.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, asked how a man could be pronounced in contempt of the House when not duly and legally summoned; and he could not be so summoned outside of the jurisdiction of the United States.

Mr. RANDALL reminded Mr. Butler that in the Andrew Johnson impeachment case witnesses had been subpœnaed in Canada.

Mr. BUTLER said that they had not been subpœnaed, but had been requested to attend.

Mr. DAWES said that the Committee on Ways and Means had expressed no opinion on the question, but simply brought the matter to the attention of the House.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, explained that a subpœna had been sent over a week ago to Malone, N. Y., where King was temporarily residing; but, on learning the fact, he escaped to Canada. The question, therefore, was whether such an attempt successfully made to evade the service of the Speaker's summons was not a contempt of the House. He said that the proof was positive that King had run away to evade the process of the House.

After some further discussion Mr. DAWES withdrew the resolution, and he then moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill to provide for the selection of grand and petty jurors in the District of Columbia, which was agreed to.

AN ADVERSE REPORT ON THE WILSON SEWING-MACHINE PATENTS.

Mr. SAYLER, of Indiana, from the Committee on Patents, made an adverse report on the application for the extension of the Wilson sewing-machine patents. The report shows that the patents have been in existence twenty-one years; that the combination of sewing-machine companies which owns the patents have received over \$2,000,000 from them, and that the public has therefore paid heavily for the invention. The report was laid on the table.

The House then, at 4:45 P. M., adjourned.

WAS IT AN ATTEMPT AT BLACK-MAIL?

IF SO IT FAILS, AND MR. P. T. BARNUM TURNS THE TABLES ON THE UNFORTUNATE ADVENTURER.

Shortly after the marriage of Mr. P. T. Barnum last Fall, a Brooklyn weekly paper published a brief sketch of the lady whom he married, saying that she was the daughter of his particular friend, Mr. John Fish, of England. It was also stated in the sketch that Mr. Barnum had known her in England when she was only twelve years old, and that when she was twenty-one she had visited this country with other members of her family, and with them had accompanied Mr. Barnum on a tour through the United States and the Island of Cuba. This article was copied in the Bridgeport *Lance* of Oct. 4, 1874, edited by John H. Mellor, formerly of New-York. This paper, which died a few weeks after the publication of the article referred to, had, it is said, owed its existence to the liberality of Mr. Barnum and some of his friends. The Brooklyn paper, however, had made a mistake, for the Miss Fish alluded to was not the lady Mr. Barnum had married, but her sister, a Mrs. Engle, who resided in England. Mrs. Barnum sent a copy of the *Lance* containing the article to her sister in England, with a playful allusion to the "Comedy of Errors." Her husband, Mr. Engle

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Clay, glass, and majolica ware, have been bought with a full knowledge of their requirements. Also, silver-plated ware, iron, tin, and wood-en ware, baskets, chairs, mats, rugs, ladders, steps and case, just what every family must have.

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FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS can be seen, good competent cooks or housekeepers, German, English, and French, to suit City or country; at reduced wages. Also male help, and Chinese for all work. Ready at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY OF REFINEment and capability desires a position to take full charge of a gentleman's home; unquestionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. HERBERT, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GERMAN SERvants, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at Mrs. LOWE'S GERMAN AGENCY, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR House-work.—By a Scotch Protestant young girl, who understands her duties as chamber-maid; is also a good plain cook; can wash and iron well; wages moderate in a good home; best recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts.

CHAMBER-WORK AND FINE WASHING.—By a well-recommended young girl, who is a neat, orderly chamber-maid and a good washer and ironer; is a willing and obliging girl; or will take a place as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY NEAT, TIDY girl, with a good family, as chamber-maid and fine washer, or as good laundress and chamber-maid; City or country; good references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, as chamber-maid and do plain sewing, or take care of growing children; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best City references. Call for two days at No. 116 East 56th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY NEAT YOUNG Swedish girl, as chamber-maid and seamstress; is a very neat hand-sewer and thorough chamber-maid; has two and a half years' reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Scotch Protestant young woman, as chamber-maid, waitress, or nurse for an infant; willing and obliging; good reference. Apply for two days at Mrs. Hardman's, No. 1,325 Broadway, near 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as a first-class chambermaid or waitress, or will do chamber-work and sewing; a strong, willing, obliging; the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Swedish girl; very best City references; will attend growing children; does any kind of sewing by hand; is a well-trained servant, willing, and useful. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; two years' City reference. Call at No. 237 East 59th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c., also pastry, creams, ices, &c.; can furnish superior City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of French, English, and American cooking perfectly; unexceptionable City references. City or country. Apply at A. Felton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, TWO YEARS IN her last place; is a good cook, first-class washer and ironer; is neat, willing, and competent. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over baths.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS COOK; NO OBjection to do coarse washing; has four years' reference. Can be seen at last employer's, No. 39 West 13th st.

COOK.—BY A VERY RELIABLE COLORED WOMan, with good City references, as cook in a private family or boarding-house; thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., near 33d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK, where she can have a kitchen-maid; has the best of City references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS first-class cook and to assist with washing and ironing; understands all kinds of cooking; City references. Call at No. 319 West 41st st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 555 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL IN a private family; is a good baker; good City reference. Call at No. 444 2d av., between 25th and 26th sts., second floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD cook and good baker and to assist with washing; good City reference. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., third floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WILLING TO assist with the washing and ironing; best reference. Call at No. 156 East 23d st., first floor, back room.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK, washer, and ironer; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 732 3d av., near 46th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook; no objection to assist with the washing; best City references. Call at No. 131 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly in all its branches; best of City references. Address M. R., No. 692 6th av.

EMPLOYERS CAN BE SUPPLIED AT THE shortest notice, with first-class colored cooks, chamber-maids, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, waitresses, waiters-men, coachmen, &c., at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., near 33d st.

FAMILIES WILL PLEASE SELECT THEIR servants at Jacquin's French Office, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.; all nations; males and females; first floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SUPERIOR SERVANT TO do house-work in a private family; she is a good cook, washer, and ironer; makes excellent bread and cake; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts., first floor, front room.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—A REFINED YOUNG GERman lady; speaks English fluently, as first-class house-keeper in a gentleman's family. Address for two days Mrs. Henry, Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English woman as house-maid, or as nurse and seamstress; will be found willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Call for J. C., for two days, at No. 435 2d av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, WHO IS willing and obliging, to do general house-work. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A GOOD KITCHEN-MAID, with good City references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY an efficient young girl, who has many years' experience in the above capacities; is a very good laundress; can do chamber-work, and does not object to do plain cooking or some waiting; has the best of references from present employer. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH PROTestant woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman, as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT AND RESPECTABLE girl as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; unexceptionable City references. Apply at A. Felton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., between 37th and 38th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class laundress in a private family; best of references from last employer. Call at No. 370 7th av., first floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT laundress, with good City reference. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, who is thoroughly experienced in taking care of small or grown children; is also a good seamstress, and can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Scotch Agency, No. 109 West 34th st. Inquire for M.

NURSE.—BY A TIDY YOUNG FRENCH GIRL AS nurse and seamstress, or would do some chamber-work; is a very obliging and obedient young girl. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor, French Bureau.

NURSE.—BY YOUNG ENGLISH PERSON, SPEAKing French fluently, as nurse to one or two; dress, and light chamber work. Address Lisbon, Box No. 23 Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOMAN AS nurse; will take entire charge of an infant from its birth, or will wait on an invalid lady; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS nurse and seamstress, or will assist at chamber-work; best City reference. Call Monday and Tuesday at No. 247 East 19th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO IS thoroughly competent to bring an infant up on the bottle; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 471 6th av., in hair store.

NO. 1,323 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.—Mrs. Hardman. Middle-aged Protestant American woman as nurse for invalid or take charge of baby and sew; three years' City reference. Apply two days.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NICE PROTESTANT NURSE for an infant; will also assist with grown children, and is a neat plain sewer, and cuts and fits for children; has good references. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG, HEALTHY WOMAN AS wet nurse, with a fresh breast of milk; baby three months old; City or country; best of reference. Call at No. 263 West 27th st., near 7th av.

NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.—Mrs. Hardman.—Young girl as general house-worker, or nurse and chamber-maid; two years' reference; City or country. Apply two days.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS NURSE AND SEAMstress, or chamber-work and seamstress; with good City references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG Woman as seamstress, who is a good dressmaker and understands all kinds of family sewing; would assist with light chamber-work, or wait on ladies; best City reference. Call, or address No. 1,276 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts.

SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Norwegian girl, speaking English; first-class seamstress; very fond of children; can sew on any machine; is neat, willing, obliging, good-natured; has good City references. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN; can do family sewing and dress-making, or would assist in the care of children, or do chamber-work; has three years' City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; GOOD sewer; would mind children or do chamber-work; good reference. Address N. M., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS and dress-maker in a private family; perfectly understands cutting and fitting and all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 208 West 35th st.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—By a superior and highly respectable young girl; is an excellent waitress; understands the care of silver and getting up of salads; is a very good chamber-maid; understands her business in either capacity; has very best City testimonials; sober, very neat, honest, kind, and obliging. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A German Protestant girl, speaking English; can give City references; is a good waitress and first-class chamber-maid; strong, willing, and useful. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, PROTEStant, as waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to a first-class boarding-house. Call after 11 at No. 270 West 19th st.

WAITRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG person, lately from England, as waitress in a private family; City reference. Call at 140 West 31st st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A LARGE, BEAUTIFUL APARTMENT, consisting of elegant parlor, chambers, bath-room, &c., exquisitely and completely furnished, spacious closets, (whole second floor,) with board if desired, (French table,) to rent to gentleman and wife, or would be divided to suit two or three single gentlemen, in a gentleman's family, strictly private; magnificent location, near 5th av. and 34th st.; highest references given and required. Address MERCHANT, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE TABLE, FOUR UNFURNISHED rooms, in a strictly private family, can be had by a party wishing a quiet country home, or the suite can be had with unlimited use of large kitchen and range. Address until APRIL, PERMANENT, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY OF adults occupying their own first-class house convenient distance from ferries and in a delightful location, would take one or two gentlemen to board. Address C. P., Box No. 2,837 New-York Post Office.

NO. 52 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to let to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, with or without board; also, table board; house and neighborhood first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs., elegantly-furnished parlor floor to let, en suite or single, with every convenience, without board.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Parlor floor, three large rooms, private bath-room, closets, &c., with private table or without board; references.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 116 EAST.—A sunny hall room on fourth floor to let, with board; highest references.

NO. 63 PARK AV.—HANDSOME SUITE OF front rooms to let with or without private table; also single room. References exchanged.

ADJOINING GRAND HOTEL.—VACATED 1ST of March.—An elegantly-furnished floor, with or without meals served from hotel. Highest reference exchanged. No. 36 West 31st st.

NO. 52 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with board; house and neighborhood first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 31 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN BROADway and 5th av.—Fine suite and single rooms to let to families and gentlemen; first-class board; references exchanged.

A CHARMING SUITE OF APARTMENTS on second floor to rent, together or separately, with or without private table, at No. 29 West 17th st.

A—ELEGANT, COMFORTABLY FURNISHED suite, or single rooms, to rent to respectable parties, in first-class residence of owner. 230 East 23d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—ONE LARGE ROOM AND a small room, for gentlemen, with board; references required.

AT NO. 58 IRVING PLACE.—FURNISHED rooms in a private family; a large room and a ball room: also, a back parlor on first floor.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER HAS rooms unexpectedly vacated, which will be rented with private table or without board.

NO. 150 EAST 27TH ST.—A LARGE HANDsomely-furnished second-story front room, with or without board.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—NO. 89 MACdougal st., corner Bleecker st.

HOTELS.

TYLER HOUSE.—CORNER BROADWAY AND 12th st.; good rooms from $3 per week up.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL.

NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor. For full information, address J. EDGERWOOD, No. 758 Broadway, N. Y. Steamers sail every two weeks.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 11 A. M.
BELGIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY March 6, at 3 P. M.

From Warren Store, Pier No. 2, North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. For sailings after February the saloon rates will be $80 and $100, gold.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

CUBA.....WED., Feb. 10 PARTHIA....WED., Feb. 24
ABYSSINIA..WED., Feb. 17 ALGERIA...WED., March 3

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CUBA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 8 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 10th February, 1875.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Feb. 13, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Feb. 27, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, March 6, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, March 13, at noon.

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $70, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all parts, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE, Dabnay.....SATURDAY, Feb. 20
FRANCE, Taudelat.....SATURDAY, March 6
VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesney...SATURDAY, March 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD. (Including wine.)

First Cabin, $125.....Second, $75.....Third, $35

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

VIA QUEENSTOWN,

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.....Feb. 16, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH.....March 2, at 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

Erin...Feb. 13, 10:30 A. M. France....Feb. 27, 10 P. M.
Italy.....Feb. 20, 3 P. M. The Queen..March 6, 3 P.M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

Greece.....Friday, Feb. 12, 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:

Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.

INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE

as low as by any other first-class line.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.

ANDES.....Feb. 23.
ETNA.....March 13.

HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.

ALPS.....Feb. 20.
ATLAS.....March 4.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS Thursday, Feb. 11.
COLUMBUS, Capt. R. C. REED, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

McKELLAR, LELLEE & Co., Agents in Havana.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A GENTLEMAN, SIX YEARS IN THE banking business in a Western town, desires a situation in New-York. Refers to previous depositors and to his New-York correspondents. Address W. M., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A NEAT AND RESPECTABLE single man, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; is an excellent groom and a careful, good driver; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country; first-class City reference. Address for two days W. D., Box No. 314 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A TRUSTworthy single man; is a first-class groom, and a good, careful driver in City or country; understands the care of road horses thoroughly; is temperate and obliging, and not afraid of work; best City and country references. Address Thomas, Box 260 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; understands his business thoroughly, the proper care and treatment of horses, and respectful, willing, and obliging; not afraid of work; strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy; best of City reference. Address A. B., No. 242 6th av., rear building.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RELIABLE, trustworthy, single man, of long experience; or would take care of a gentleman's road horses; is temperate and obliging, and would make himself useful; best City references. Address Coachman, Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle man, in the country, on a gentleman's place; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, &c.; will be found willing and obliging; best of reference from last employer. Address C., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY AN American Protestant young man aged twenty-three years, who can care and drive horses, do gardening, milk, care cattle, mow lawns, repair roads, walks, &c.; good recommendations; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SWEDE, AS COACHMAN AND useful man; speaks good English; is a good horseman, careful driver, willing, &c.; can give the best country references; wages low. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble man; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; has the best City references, and is well acquainted with both cities. Address J. M., Box No. 234 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT young man, thoroughly competent, civil, and willing; present employer disposing of horses; first-class City recommendations. Address R. M., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO IS A thorough groom and first-class driver; willing and obliging; strictly temperate; Protestant; married; no family; age 32. Address W. G., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR A COACHman whom he can highly recommend. Call or address Coachman, No. 41 West 55th st.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man, without family, who understands greenhouses, grapery, and gardening in all its branches; hones no beer; accept but those where a greenhouse; good testimonials. Address for three days, Florist, Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, Scotchman, married; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; fourteen years' unexceptionable references. Call or address J. M. L., seed store, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN UNDERSTANDing the raising of grapes and flowers, fruits and vegetables, care of pleasure grounds, &c. Call or address E. A. P., at Alfred Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A HEAD GARDENER OF EXperience and ability in laying out, ornamenting and managing a gentlemen's place. Address T. H. W., at Alfred Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, ONE CHILD; experienced in greenhouses and vegetables, the general management of a gentleman's place; good references. Apply to E. J. Campbell, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN OF EXperience in growing grapes, flowers, plants, vegetables, and taking care of a country seat. Call or address T. C., at Alfred Bridgeman's seed store, 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER; married; no family. Call for two days at Fleming's seed store, No. 67 Nassau st. R. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR SIX MONTHS BY a young man who wishes to obtain funds to return to college; has had experience in business. Address E. B., Post Office Box No. 4,469.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AS first-class waiter; Protestant; thoroughly understands all the branches; can be highly recommended by his last employer. Call on or address J. J., No. 40 East 32d st., five doors from Madison av.

WAITER.—A YOUNG GERMAN AS WAITER IN a first-class family; speaks English perfectly, and is expert at his duties in every respect; unexceptionable City reference from last employer. Address G. D., Up-town Advertising Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE WITH SOME EXperience; speaks English; will do anything to be useful in a private family; wages no object whatever; is neat, strong, and strictly temperate. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN IN A private family as waiter; best City reference from last place; has no objection to go to the country. Call or address for two days G. B., No. 1,205 Broadway, corner 29th st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHMAN AS waiter in a private family; excellent City references. Address Footman, Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGLISH Protestant man, as waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; HAS FIRST-class references from the best families in this City. Address W. D., care of Mrs. Cavanagh, No. 406 East 17th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE COLored man as first-class waiter in a private family or boarding-house. Call at No. 162 West 36th st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

Non-union Puddlers at Troy, N. Y. Apply to either of the undersigned.

H. BURDEN & SONS, Troy, N. Y.
ERASTUS CORNING & CO., Troy, N. Y.

WANTED—IN AN INSTITUTION FOR THE CARE of children, in this City, a competent matron. Answer by note, stating previous experience, qualifications, and references, addressed to Box No. 1,052 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT FRENCH girl, as nurse, to take care of a young child, and sew. Call for two days at No. 320 5th av., between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. Only those having the best reference need apply.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL LEAD-GLAZIER TO ACT as foreman in a lead-glazing shop. Address A. B. C. & Co., Boston, Mass., with salary, terms, reference, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS letter-press card printing, and is able to make himself useful in a job printing department. Apply at HOLMAN'S, corner Centre and White sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; PROTESTANT; must do the heavy washing. Apply at No. 125 East 26th st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS E. LEVY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Julius E. Levy, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman st., in the City of New-York, in said District, on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal, Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM G. VAN DERKOEST, bankrupt. —In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of William G. Van Der Koest, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman st., in the City of New-York, in said District, on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE second day of February, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN H. HOYER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

NO. 4,990.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAX FRIEDLANDER and RACHAEL MILLINS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York the 1st day of February, A. D. 1875.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Max Friedlander and Rachael Millins, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district. f2-law3wTu* LOUIS ROESSEL, Assignee.

ELECTIONS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE ANNUAL ELECtion for officers and committees of this institute will be held at the rooms, in the Cooper Building, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of February. The polls will be opened at 3 o'clock, and closed at 5 o'clock P. M.

OBESTES CLEVELAND, President.
CHARLES McK. LEGGETT, Recording Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

GIROFLE-GIROFLA at the PARK THEATRE.

A GREAT SUCCESS. THE GREATEST SUCCESS of OPERA BOUFFE since LA GRANDE DUCHESS. EVERY NUMBER ENCORED BY CROWDED AUDIENCES. PLACES MAY BE SECURED TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE. The prima donna,

MLLE. CORALIE GEOFFROY,

Received with enthusiasm by press and public.

WEEKLY PAPERS AS MUCH PLEASED AS THE DAILIES.

All the merit necessary to a long run. The music is one continuous flow of melody.—*Sunday Times.*

So excellent and amusing that its success is no longer cause for wonder.—*Courier.*

One pretty air follows another with uninterrupted rapidity.—*Dispatch.*

No fault can be found.—*Star.*

Sparkling in music and dialogue.—*News.*

When the curtain fell there was an unanimous expression of delight from a densely-crowded and fashionable audience. Mlle. Geoffroy made an instant conquest.—*Mercury.*

THE CAST includes Mlle. Minelli, Mlle. Kid, Mlle. Dorel, Mlle. Vandame, M. De Quercy, M. Vallaire, M. Valter.

M. VAN GEHL leads an operatic chorus and orchestra.

THE SCENERY is by those monarchs of the paint frame, Matt Morgan, Richard Marston, Wm. Voegtlin.

THE COSTUMES, &c., specially manufactured.

ECLIPSING SPLENDOR OF MISE EN SCENE.

Lecocq's spectacular Opera Bouffe in three acts,

"GIROFLE-GIROFLA,"

EVERY NIGHT

AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

Order carriages at 11 o'clock. Begins at 8.

MACCABE. ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST.

EVERY EVENING, at 8; MATINEE SATURDAY,

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

THE OBSERVATIONS AT HOBART TOWN A COMPARATIVE FAILURE.

LANDING AT HOBART TOWN—CORDIAL RECEPTION BY THE OFFICIALS—SELECTING THE OBSERVING STATIONS—THE INSTRUMENTS AND DUTIES OF THE OBSERVERS—THE LONG-EXPECTED DAY USHERED IN BY BAD WEATHER—THE TRANSIT—CLOUDS AND RAIN NEARLY ALL THE TIME—WHAT WAS DONE—SOMETHING ABOUT THE COLONY OF TASMANIA.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HOBART TOWN, Tasmania, Thursday, Dec. 17, 1874.

My last letter brought the narrative of our proceedings down to the afternoon of Oct. 1, when we dropped anchor in the Derwent, opposite Hobart Town. The next morning Prof. Harkness landed and called upon the United States Consul, in company with whom he proceeded to pay his respects to the principal officers of the colony. The Governor was absent, but the Premier and the Colonial Secretary expressed themselves as highly gratified that an American party should have come to Tasmania for the purpose of observing the transit of Venus, and said that they desired to do everything in their power to render the mission a success. As an earnest of this, they at once gave orders that all the outfit and baggage of the party should be passed through the Custom-house without inspection and free of duty.

Early the next morning, (Saturday, Oct. 3,) two lighters came alongside the Swatara—one to receive the outfit of Prof. Harkness' party; the other to receive the outfit of Capt. Raymond's party, which, it will be remembered, was originally destined for Crozet Island, but was prevented from landing there by stress of weather. The loading of these lighters was commenced at 8:45 A. M., and by a little after 2 P. M. all the instruments and apparatus of the parties in question were transferred to them, and they shoved off from the ship. In a very few minutes they reached the wharf, and by 4:30 o'clock their cargoes were landed and safely housed in the Ordnance Stores, where the Government kindly permitted them to be deposited until suitable localities could be selected for the erection of the observing stations. Prof. Harkness immediately returned to the Swatara for the personal baggage of his party, and an hour and a-half later they had taken final leave of the ship and were safely lodged in Webb's Hotel, at the corner of Maquarie and Murray streets. Capt. Raymond and his party remained on board the Swatara.

PROF. HARKNESS' OBSERVING STATION.

In the course of two or three days Capt. Raymond decided to go to Campbell Town, eighty-one miles north of Hobart Town, and there he subsequently located his station, on the grounds of Dr. Valentine, a gentleman who takes a deep interest in astronomy. In accordance with the original design of the Transit of Venus Commission, Prof. Harkness remained in Hobart Town, selecting as the most suitable point for his station Barrack square, which is situated on a hill 158 feet high, commanding a magnificent panorama of the surrounding country. The square takes its name from the circumstance that it was the head-quarters of the troops formerly stationed here by the Imperial Government. It contains extensive and well-built barracks, officers' quarters, a canteen, and a military prison, but the soldiers have all vanished. The Imperial Government has turned the property over to the Colonial Government, upon the condition that it shall always be kept in its present state and shall never be sold or alienated. Most of the buildings are now rented to private families.

The position selected by Prof. Harkness, on the brow of the hill, possesses an uninterrupted view of the horizon, and is within thirty feet of the monument to the British officers and soldiers who fell in the New-Zealand war. It is scarcely half a mile from the centre of the city, and its only drawback is that it is perfectly open to the wind, which sometimes blows fiercely. The buildings composing the station are a transit house, 8 feet by 10; a photographic house, 10 feet by 12; an octagonal equatorial house, 10 feet in diameter, and a shed, 8 feet by 10, which is used as a work shop. The ground on which these buildings stand has been fenced in by the Colonial Government for the exclusive use of the party, and a policeman is always stationed there to see that everything remains in perfect safety.

THE INSTRUMENTS.

The transit-house contains a thirty-inch transit instrument, mounted on a massive masonry pier, and arranged for determining both time and latitude. In connection with it there is a chronograph, two chronometers, and a considerable quantity of subsidiary apparatus. The astronomical clock, which under ordinary circumstances would have been mounted in this house, has been placed in one of the cells of the military prison, where it is bolted against a wall twenty-two inches thick, and is secured from all changes of temperature—an advantage sufficiently great to compensate for the additional trouble of having it so far from the transit instrument. The photographic house is fitted up with every possible appliance for taking pictures, and is provided with an abundant supply of pure water led in by pipes from the city mains. From the southern side of this house the photographic telescope, five inches in diameter and forty feet long, projects horizontally, the sun's light being reflected into it by a heliostat driven by clockwork. The object glass and the plate-holder are supported upon iron piers firmly bedded in the ground, thus securing the maximum of steadiness, and the line of collimation of the telescope is placed accurately in the meridian by means of the transit instrument, which stands directly south of it, and through which the cross lines marking the centre of the plate-holder can be plainly seen. The equatorial house has a revolving roof, and contains one of Alvan Clark's best telescopes of five inches aperture and six feet focus, equatorially mounted, and driven by clockwork. These are the principal instruments, but in addition the station is provided with a complete set of apparatus for observations on terrestrial magnetism and an invariable pendulum for measuring the force of gravity.

VERY BAD WEATHER.

From the time the party arrived in Hobart Town up to the present moment the weather has been simply villainous. It has not rained much, but there have been scarcely any fine days, and the sky has been almost constantly covered with a pall of clouds, which made it a work of the greatest difficulty to get such observations as were absolutely necessary for placing the instruments in position. For three weeks before the transit not an observation could be obtained. On the morning of the long-anticipated day the clouds hung low, and about 6 o'clock there was a heavy shower. At breakfast time there were some signs of better weather, but they proved delusive. However, by 10 o'clock, the whole party was at the station, and in as complete readiness for work as if the day had been the finest possible.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

For the better understanding of what follows it will be necessary to enter somewhat into detail respecting the photographic apparatus. Two kinds of pictures were to be taken—one kind while Venus was fully upon the sun's disc, and another kind during the times when she was entering and leaving his disc. The first kind are termed large pictures, because they exhibit an image of the sun four inches and three-eighths in diameter and cover a whole plate. The second kind are termed small pictures, because they only show that part of the sun in immediate proximity to Venus, and as each picture occupies a space but one inch square, twenty-five of them are put on a single plate. Of the large pictures it was intended to take one every two minutes; but of the small ones one every three seconds, and to accomplish this Prof. Harkness devised a special apparatus, consisting of a plate-holder, sliding both vertically and horizontally, whose motions were regulated by pins placed successively in a series of holes. To handle this apparatus with the requisite speed, three persons were required, viz.: One to work the instantaneous exposing slide, another to work the pins, and the third to note the instant of exposure by means of a chronometer. A little preliminary practice showed that the exposures could be made far more rapidly than they could be timed, and the plan was adopted of merely timing chronometrically the first and last picture on each plate, and trusting for the others to the automatic record made by the instantaneous slide upon the chronograph with which it was connected. This explanation will suffice to render intelligible the nature of the duties assigned to each member of the party.

DUTIES OF THE OBSERVING CORPS.

Prof. Harkness, chief of the party, was to observe the contacts with the large equatorial, and to supervise the operations generally. Mr. Waldo, assistant astronomer, was to observe the contacts with a smaller telescope, placed near the object-glass of the photographic telescope, so that he could attend to the adjustments of the heliostat also. Mr. Devereux was to flow the photographic plates with collodion, while Major C. J. McMahon was to sensitize them and place them in the plate-holder. Dr. Edward Kershner was to work the pins of the plate-holder. The chronometer time of each exposure was to be noted by Lieut. George F. Wilkins. Assistant Engineer H. N. Stevenson was to work the instantaneous exposing slide, and to remove the plates from the holder and hand them to Mr. Moran, who was to develop them and pass them out of the house to Mr. Churchill to be fixed. The reason for fixing in the open air was to avoid the poisonous fumes of the potassic cyanide. Major McMahon is an officer of the British Royal Artillery, who, having had much experience in photography, kindly volunteered for the present occasion. Dr. Kershner, Lieut. Wilkins, and Mr. Stevenson are officers of the Swatara, who also volunteered for the occasion. The other gentlemen constitute the Hobart Town scientific party.

THE TRANSIT ITSELF—A SAD DISAPPOINTMENT.

The transit began at 11:40 A. M., but at that time not a trace of the sun was visible. About 12 o'clock the clouds thinned a little and a glimpse of the sun was obtained, with Venus just eating a notch into its side. An attempt was made to photograph it, but the picture was spoiled by the clouds. Then the sun was lost again till 12:20 P. M., when it was seen for an instant with the planet fully upon its face. After that there was heavy rain for an hour, and dense clouds till 2:30 P. M., when it suddenly began to break away. Eight minutes later there was a rift about the sun, through which it was shining brightly, and the first picture was taken. During the next thirty-seven minutes forty-one large pictures were obtained, only two of which were spoiled by the clouds. Then the sun was again hidden, and for the remainder of the afternoon it was only seen by glimpses between the flying scud. Nevertheless, between 3:38 and 4:08 P. M., while the planet was passing off the sun's disc, 225 exposures were made, from which seventy-four small pictures of really good quality resulted. The rest were spoiled by the clouds. The operators did far more than was expected of them. They took the large pictures at the rate of one every fifty-four seconds, and the small ones at the rate of one in a second and nine-tenths. If the day had only been fine, not less than 1,000 small pictures and about 200 large ones would have been secured. Capt. Chandler had spent a good part of the afternoon at the station, and by his invitation the whole party dined on board the Swatara; after which the astronomers made observations with the transit instrument till well nigh morning.

Capt. Raymond's party, at Campbell Town, had the same kind of weather as Prof. Harkness, but for all that they succeeded in taking about 125 pictures.

GENERAL ASPECT OF HOBART TOWN.

Having thus disposed of the transit, let us drop scientific matters for a while in order to describe Hobart Town, which is a city of 20,000 inhabitants, built on the shores of a little bay, known as Sullivan's Cove, formed by the widening of the River Derwent, which is here so near its mouth, and so much expanded, that it may properly be regarded as an arm of the sea. Nevertheless, it forms a harbor completely landlocked and singularly easy of approach, the channel being everywhere free from rocks and other dangers, and the water being deep close up to the very shore. The city has about 1,700 yards of wharves where ships of any size may lie; but with the exception of the old wharf, which is faced with stone, these structures are all of wood supported on heavy piles. Connected with them is a boat-harbor and two docks for small vessels, one of which has an area of an acre and three-quarters. There are four ship-building yards in Hobart Town, each of which is provided with a patent slip.

The ground on which the city stands is exceedingly hilly, being in fact the outlying spurs of Mount Wellington, which, at a distance of three and three-quarters miles, rises to an elevation of 4,166 feet. The area within the city boundary is 1,270 acres, most of which is completely built up, but, owing to the unevenness of the surface, no general view of it can be obtained, except by ascending the mountain already mentioned. The main streets of Hobart Town are usually from fifty to seventy-five feet wide, and their aggregate length is thirty-six miles, of which nearly thirty miles are macadamized and lit with gas, but the lamps are few and far between. Although many of the streets are perfectly straight, yet the city is by no means regularly laid out; but this may be partly due to its peculiar situation. Most of the buildings are neatly and tastefully constructed of light yellow or pearl-colored sandstone, which is very agreeable to the eye, and blends charmingly with the glimpses of distant landscape continually presenting themselves through the street vistas.

PRINCIPAL POINTS OF INTEREST.

The western side of the lower end of Maquarie street, for a distance of nearly a quarter of a mile, is occupied exclusively by public buildings, and is undoubtedly the finest thoroughfare in the city. On the north-east corner of Maquarie and Argyle streets stands the Museum. Next comes the Town Hall, occupying the whole square bounded by Maquarie, Argyle, Davey, and Elizabeth streets. Then we have Franklin square, and finally the block of buildings which contains most of the Government offices, including the Post Office. It is worth while to enter a little more into detail respecting these really handsome buildings, all of which are substantially constructed in the Italian style of architecture, the material employed being sand-stone of the color of yellow ochre.

THE MUSEUM.

The Museum belongs to the Royal Society of Tasmania, and its two principal floors contain four spacious apartments, one of which is used as a library, reading-room, and place of meeting for the society, while the others are appropriated to the museum properly so-called. The objects exhibited mostly appertain to the domain of natural history and ethnology, and are specially arranged with a view to facilitate their use by students and investigators. Besides the usual typical specimens, the museum is particularly rich in Tasmanian minerals, rocks, fossils, and animals. Among the latter are a number of stuffed skins and skeletons of almost priceless value, owing to their belonging to species which were formerly plenty, but are now nearly or altogether extinct. Pre-eminent among these is a remarkably complete skeleton of the moa—a gigantic bird which once lived in New-Zealand, and of which the natives have traditions, but which no white man ever saw alive. To show the enormous size of the bird, its skeleton is placed beside that of a man, which, by comparison, seems dwarfed to nothingness. The ethnological collections embrace many casts of the faces of Tasmanian aborigines, together with specimens of their weapons, implements, and clothing, all of which are of great interest, because the race which made them has now almost vanished from the face of the earth, its only living representative being an infirm woman about eighty years old.

THE TOWN HALL.

The Town Hall is the pride and glory of Hobart Town, and certainly it would be an ornament to any city in the world. It contains one truly magnificent apartment, from which open two others, only inferior to the first in size, and in this suite of rooms are given nearly all the grand balls and parties of the place. To add to the attractions of the principal apartment it has at its northern end a raised platform, upon which stands an organ of great excellence, made by Walker, of London, with which concerts are given twice a month. Besides these State apartments, there are a number of offices tenanted by the city officials, and two spacious rooms, occupied respectively by the Public Library and the Reading-room, both of which are open to the public free of charge. The library contains more than 7,000 volumes, and the tables of the Reading-room are well supplied with English and colonial newspapers, English magazines and reviews, and transactions of scientific and other societies.

FRANKLIN SQUARE AND THE GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

Franklin square is a pretty little park, occupying the site of the old Government House, which was demolished in 1858. It is tastefully laid out and well kept, but its principal attraction is a bronze statue of Sir John Franklin, by Noble, of London, which was purchased by public subscription, and placed here in 1865 as a tribute to the memory of the brave explorer, who was once Governor of Tasmania, and whose sad death amid the icebergs of the Arctic seas has been so sincerely deplored by his friends everywhere. Franklin square and the "public offices" are only divided from each other by a narrow street, yet what a contrast exists between them! One is a region of beautiful shrubs and ever-blooming flowers, whose fragrance loads the air; while the other is given over to dusty tomes and acres of official papers, tied with miles of the inevitable red tape. What need to describe such a place? Government offices are very much alike the world over, and are simply dens in which the ponderous machinery of the executive silently does its never-ceasing work. A few steps distant is the Office of Lands and Works, fronting on Davey street, and in the same square with it are the Parliament buildings and the Custom-house, which, being contiguous to each other, present quite an imposing front. They occupy a commanding position, from which a fine view of the harbor may be obtained.

THE GUBERNATORIAL RESIDENCE.

About a mile from the Town Hall stands the house which the colony provides as a residence for its Governors. It is a building which would attract attention even in Washington, and beside which the White House would look poor indeed. I take the following description of it from Walch's Tasmanian Guide Book:

"The Government House of Tasmania appears to bear the palm among its colonial compeers without pretense of dispute. That the smallest and poorest of the Australian sisterhood should offer the grandest home to a Governor is certainly an odd, perhaps absurd, paradox; but having built it, and, with some genuine John Bull grumbling, paid for it, Tasmanians accept the unanimous tribute of admiration with the complacent feeling that it is honestly deserved. The house is indeed a palatial abode, and the suite of reception rooms are nobly proportioned, and finished, both in decoration and furniture, in a style perfectly in keeping with the character of the building. The basement contains a large corridor running longitudinally throughout its centre till it reaches a most capacious kitchen and other rooms pertaining to the culinary department. On either side of the corridor are housekeepers' and servants' rooms, laundry, servants' hall, fire-proof state rooms, and servants' bedrooms, wine cellars, &c. The ground floor consists of three large entrance halls, 28 by 18, communicating with which are the rooms of the Aid de Camp, 20 by 14, with cloak and reception rooms; Governor's office, 20 by 24; library, breakfast, drawing, and dining rooms, 38 by 24; billiard-room, ante and waiting rooms, orderlies' attending-rooms, &c. A corridor runs through the centre of the house, and leads to the ball-room, which is 100 by 30, and communicates with a ladies' boudoir and conservatory, 32 by 16, with an ante-room at each end. From the grand staircase, which is near the centre of the building, is reached the chamber floor, which consists of a spacious supper-room, state and other bedrooms, with dressing-rooms, bath-rooms, nursery, and clothes-rooms. The whole of the building is supplied with a continuous and unintermitting supply of pure water on the high-pressure principle, and gas is laid on to all the rooms. The decorations of the ball-room and boudoir were executed by local artists. The entire cost, including orderlies' quarters, out-offices, farm buildings, laying out grounds, furniture, &c., according to a return laid before Parliament, amounted to £67,872. The first stone was laid by Sir John Franklin, then Governor, in October, 1840. In 1843 the works were suspended by Sir J. Eardley-Wilmot from want of funds. In 1853 the plan of the present building was adopted by Sir W. T. Denison, and the works progressed rapidly under his Government, the house being completed and taken possession of by Sir H. E. F. Young in 1858. The stone used throughout the building was quarried almost on its site."

CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, AND THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

In addition to the buildings already mentioned, Hobart Town possesses numerous churches, some of which are remarkably fine specimens of architecture; several handsome banks; a lofty and commodious market-house; a theatre; a large general hospital, and a number of schools, two of which, the Hutchins and the High School, are very imposing edifices. Of course there are other public and charitable institutions, almost as important as those just enumerated, but being housed less pretentiously, they are not so likely to attract the eye of the stranger.

The mention of schools reminds me that the Tasmanian Government has established a system of education so excellent that it should not be passed over in silence. The children commence their studies in schools which are almost free. True, there is generally a charge for tuition; but it is very slight, and whenever the parents declare themselves unable to pay it it is remitted entirely. Here a sufficient degree of knowledge is imparted to enable the more talented pupils to pass an examination held annually, under the supervision of the Board of Education, at which six exhibitions, of the value of £16 13s. 4d. per annum, tenable for four years, are awarded to candidates between ten and twelve years of age. For boys under fourteen years of age who for the previous six months have not attended a Government school, there is another annual examination, held by the Council of Education, at which two exhibitions of £20 each, tenable for four years, are awarded. The holders of these exhibitions go to superior schools, where they are prepared to pass an examination, open to both sexes, for the degree of Associate of Arts. After this, another year of study is usually required to enable boys of superior ability to succeed at an annual competitive examination, wherein two scholarships of the value of £200 each, tenable for four years, are awarded to candidates between the ages of sixteen and twenty years. The lucky winners of these scholarships proceed to England and complete their education at any British university which they may select. Thus it will be seen that, with the exception of a single year intervening between taking the degree of A. A. and the examination for the university scholarship, any boy in Tasmania can obtain the best education which the world affords absolutely free of cost, provided he has the requisite mental ability. It may be objected that there are only two university scholarships each year, but this difficulty is more apparent than real, for I am told that usually there is not more than one candidate whose qualifications attain the required standard. Ever since this system has been in operation the students sent by Tasmania to the English universities have stood high, but, singularly enough, none of them have ever been first in their classes.

THE PRINCIPAL THOROUGHFARES.

The principal business thoroughfares of Hobart Town are Maquarie, Collins, Liverpool, Murray, and Elizabeth streets, which are filled with wholesale and retail stores such as would be found in any city of similar size in the United States. Almost all these stores are closed at 7 o'clock on every evening except Saturdays, when they remain open till 9 or 10 in order to give the working classes an opportunity to do their weekly shopping. On these occasions the city everywhere presents a busy aspect; but in this respect Liverpool street is pre-eminent, for the crowd in it is so great that it overflows the sidewalks, and the whole space from curb to curb becomes packed with a surging mass of humanity through which it would be almost impossible to drive a wheeled vehicle of any description.

This letter is already so long that I must defer till my next an account of the operations of the Swatara in landing the New-Zealand and Chatham Island parties.

OBSERVATIONS IN SIBERIA.

INTERESTING ACCOUNT BY PROF. HALL—SUCCESS AT ALL THE NORTHERN STATIONS—SPECULATIONS AS TO THE SUN'S DISTANCE FROM THE EARTH.

Prof. A. Hall, chief of the party that went to Siberia to observe the transit of Venus, returned to San Francisco on the 30th ult., by the Altona, and tells the story of his trip as follows to the *Chronicle:* The Professor has been for a long time in the service of the Government as Professor of the Naval School, and connected with the Naval Observatory at Washington. His party consisted of seven persons: O. B. Wheeler, of Detroit, Assistant Astronomer; D. R. Clark, of Indianapolis, Chief Photographer; Messrs. Tappan, Rockwell, and Lacy, Assistant Photographers; Mr. Gardner, Machinist. They left San Francisco on the 28th of July in the Pacific Mail Company's steam-ship Alaska, and reached Yokohama on the 23d of August, after a very pleasant passage. Prof. Watson's party, destined for Pekin, went out by the same vessel. From Yokohama to Nagasaki they were taken by the steam-ship Golden Age, and thence to Vladisvostock in the United States sloop-of-war Kearsarge, Capt. D. B. Harmony, detailed especially for the purpose. The entire voyage was fortunate, the party just escaping the typhoon that swept over Nagasaki with such fury just before their arrival. They reached their destination Sept. 8. Vladisvostock is the Russian naval port of Eastern Siberia. It is about 700 miles from Nagasaki, and some seventy miles north of the northern line of Corea. It was selected as a station for the reason that it was to be occupied by the Russians, that the different methods of the two nations of observing the transit might be closely compared.

RUSSIAN OBSERVERS.

The Russian parties on the coast were stationed as follows: One at Vladisvostock, with an equatorial telescope for observing the contacts, and a micrometer for observing the distance of Venus from the sun's limb during the transit; one at Possiette, sixty miles south, provided with an equatorial telescope and a photographic apparatus; a third at Port Nahodka, only provided with an equatorial telescope for observing the contacts; a fourth at Lake Hanka, a small body of water a little inland, having a heliometer for measuring the distance of Venus, in transitu, from both the sun's limbs; fifth, and last, at Hakodadi, provided with means of observing the contacts. The distribution of the Russian parties and the minute division of their labors had advantages. Although not many miles apart one might have clear weather, while the work of the others was embarrassed or entirely interrupted by clouds, and, having but one or two special things to observe, they would observe that one thing better than if their attention was distracted by many simultaneous duties.

THEIR INSTRUMENTS.

The Russian parties were all provided with very good instruments, and the iron houses brought out from Europe for the purpose by way of the Isthmus of Suez. They were circular, and about ten feet in diameter, much more comfortable than those provided for Prof. Hall's party, the Russians being thoroughly posted respecting the climate and their own needs. The Russian observers were good, well-trained men. Dr. Glassenapp, in charge of the party stationed at Lake Hanka, is an excellent astronomer. All had had special training at the Pulkowa Observatory under Struve, the chief astronomer of Russia.

VLADISVOSTOCK AND VICINITY.

The reception of the American party at Vladisvostock was most cordial. The town is rough and rude, both as regards its construction and its population. It contains not far from 5,000 inhabitants, mostly soldiers and sailors. It is a remote Russian outpost, nearly 1,000 miles intervening between it and the settlements in the interior of Siberia. The female portion of the population were exiled from Russia for crime, and are the most depraved of their sex. The religious temples consist of one Greek church and a Chinese joss-house, people of the latter nation constituting an important element of the city's humanity. The country in the vicinity seems suited to agricultural purposes, but little has yet been done in the way of its development. The rainy season is in June and July, the weather corresponding somewhat with the foggy peculiarities of the coast of California. When the party arrived at Vladisvostock and for some time after the skies were clear, and the atmosphere temperate and delightful. Game abounds along the Siberian coast, splendid pheasant and deer being abundant, and tigers as large as the great man-eaters of India quite numerous. Capt. Harmony procured a tiger's skin that measured fifteen feet from the nose to the tip of the tail. Vladisvostock is the centre of a district ruled by a Russian Governor, who has as his principal executive a Chief of Police.

PREPARATIONS FOR OBSERVING THE TRANSIT.

Upon the arrival of the Kearsarge Prof. Hall landed and made known his business to the Chief of Police. He was kindly received. Permission was at once given to land baggage and instruments, and every facility afforded for carrying out the design of the expedition. A permit was granted to purchase the lumber with which to erect the necessary buildings, the red tape being considered essential, but not made offensively prominent. The treatment of the Danish Telegraph Company, which owns the line of cable connecting Vladisvostock with Nagaski, was extremely cordial. They gave the use of their lines free of charge for communication between Prof. Davidson and Prof. Hall, the manager at the former place entering heartily into the work.

BUILDINGS AND INSTRUMENTS.

The site selected for the erection of the buildings was a mile south of the town, on an elevation that gave a clear horizon to the telescope. The instruments to be used consisted of an equatorial telescope for observing the contacts and measuring the chords of the cusps; a transit instrument for determining the local time and the latitude and longitude; the photographic apparatus, which consisted of a telescope of about forty feet focal length, with other essential paraphernalia of photography. The American parties alone used the telescope in photographing. Other nations photographed by letting the sunlight fall directly upon the negative through the lens of the camera. This telescope was placed so that it should lie exactly level or horizontal, and also exactly in the plane of the meridian, the lens being about six inches in diameter. The lens was mounted on an iron pier sunk about five feet into the ground. Back of this lens was placed a glass mirror which reflected the sunlight through the lens into the photographic house situated forty feet south of it. In the north side of this photographic house was made an opening through which the light passed, and on the top of a second iron pier was placed a sensitive plate on which the photographs of the sun were made. In sinking the piers the ground was found to be clay mixed with sharp gravel, which made a sound foundation, not afterward affected in any way by the severe cold weather. The matter of protecting the chemicals used in the photographing was found very difficult in so cold a climate. To effect this it was found necessary to build all around the photographing house another house just six inches larger on all sides, the interspaces being filled in with sawdust. The roof was covered with a tarpaulin well painted. It was also warmed by a Russian stove, (brick.) On the south side of the photographing house, and warmed by the same stove, was still another building in which were placed the clock and the chronograph for recording the signals, with a telegraph wire passing from it to the transit house, which was 100 feet north.

READY FOR WORK.

All this was done, and everything was ready to observe the transit by the middle of October, if Venus had seen fit to anticipate. The first work was to determine the local time and the latitude. About the 1st of November the exchange of time signals was commenced with Prof. Davidson at Nagasaki, for the purpose of determining the longitude between that place and Vladisvostock, the latter point having been connected in longitude with Europe by the Russian Astronomers. It may be here said that since the transit Prof. Davidson has connected Nagasaki with Tokio, the capital of Japan, and therefore Tokio is now connected in longitude with Europe. The longitude work was finished about the 10th of November.

DRILLING THE PHOTOGRAPHERS.

About this date the regular drill in photography for the purpose of preparing the operators for their important work was commenced, and thenceforward continued until the time of the transit. It consisted in taking, each clear day, a few photographs of the sun at various altitudes, to test the working of the chemicals and plates, and to determine the force of the sun's light at various heights above the horizon. It was found necessary in this practice to move the slide which cut off the light very slowly, as the sun was quite near the horizon, and the photographs, generally, not good. The extreme cold was a barrier to success, which had to be contended against at no other station. The interior of the photographing house had to be kept very warm while outside it was extremely cold. A north-west wind prevailed, and although the station was in the country, the air bore much fine dust. The difference of temperature inside and out was 30°, so that if the slide moved even slowly the image on the negative was seriously disturbed by the variation, and it was a matter of extreme difficulty to get them of sufficient sharpness of outline for measurement. The drill continued for four weeks, three hours a day, all of the party becoming more and more interested as the critical time for observation approached. The party were all in excellent health, except Mr. Rockwell, who was so much indisposed as to be unable to participate in the work. For the six days just preceding the transit the weather was superb. The sun shone with that glorious brilliancy unknown except in Winter and in high northern latitudes. The wind, which had been from the north-west and bitter cold, died out gradually, and the atmosphere became warmer. At Vladisvostock the first contact or beginning of the transit was at 10 A. M. At 8 o'clock a light haze spread over the sky, which thickened until 10, and it was impossible to determine the first contact as well as could be desired. There were four critical moments of observation; that point of time when Venus first touched the sun's edge; the moment when it passed entirely across the sun's edge and was within its disk; the moment when it had passed across and touched the sun's opposite edge in passing off; and the exact time when it cleared the sun's disk.

HOW THE OBSERVATIONS WERE CONDUCTED.

The men were all at their posts ready for work when the critical moment came. Prof. Hall was at the large equatorial telescope to observe the exact moment of contact; Mr. Wheeler was at the smaller 3-inch equatorial telescope with like intent. The chief was about sixty feet from his principal assistant and 100 feet from the photographers. Mr. Gardner was either assisting Prof. Hall or adjusting the mirror which reflected the sun's light into the photographing-house. Though there was measurable success in observing the moment of first contact, the haze was so thick as to render it impossible to take the photographs at the moment.

The observation of the moment of second contact was attended with like results. The time was noted with sufficient accuracy, and some photographs were taken that were tolerably satisfactory. The duration of the transit was four hours and forty-five minutes, during which period the haze dispersed three times, allowing the photographers to get some excellent pictures. The haze was a little less dense at the moment of third contact, and its time was pretty accurately noted. At the moment of final contact, or when it left the sun's disk, the sun was near the horizon and much obscured, and Venus entirely invisible. Prof. Hall remained at his telescope only at the moments of contact, assisting the photographers the remainder of the time. There were thirteen photographs taken, and the exact time of each was noted, in order to show its precise distance from the centre of the sun's face. This is the important thing to know. The negatives will all have to be sent to Washington to have that point accurately settled. Some of the thirteen photographs are well defined; others are faint, and, as yet, of uncertain value.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN METHODS.

Prof. Hall thinks that the American method of observation is much preferable to those of foreign nations. It is peculiar in the use of the photographic telescope and the plumb line, thereby rendering more certain the relative distance of Venus from the sun's centre, and its angle of position. The distance of the photographic lens from the surface of the sensitive plate is also accurately measured, which gives the means of determining with great accurateness the angular value of any distance. Our apparatus is interior in some respects to that of foreign nations. The French use silvered glass for mirrors, while the Americans use simple glass. With the former kind from fifty to 100 pictures might have been taken at Vladisvostock instead of thirteen, the reflective power of light being from ten to twenty per cent. greater, much more satisfactory results being possible in hazy weather. The apparatus used by the American parties for moving the heliostat can be much improved. All the machinery used by the French parties of observation was of the finest finish and nicest adjustment, which, it is obvious, would greatly facilitate operations, requiring quickness of movement and delicacy of touch.

THE WORK AT OTHER TRANSIT STATIONS.

Of the work at Pekin Prof. Hall had heard a little from an attaché of the French party of observation at that point. The weather was partially cloudy, and the results not altogether satisfactory. At Nagasaki the weather was clear, and some photographs were taken. At Yokohama two contacts were observed, and sixty pictures taken, among which were seven or eight daguerreotypes. The French party at Cobi, in the north of Japan, had clear weather and was quite successful. The Mexican party at Yokohama observed all the contacts and took a good many pictures. Of all the pictures taken, those of the Americans are likely to be of the greatest benefit to science. The Russian parties on the coast had weather very much like that at Vladisvostock, and obtained only partial results. They took some photographs and observed some of the contacts. At none of their stations were all their observations entirely complete and satisfactory. The Russian parties inland, whose line of stations extended from Vladisvostock to the Caspian Sea, had clear weather and obtained excellent results, especially at Nertschinsk, where they had a heliometer, an instrument by which the objective is cut in two, making two images.

THE GREAT RESULTS OBTAINED.

It is quite certain that sufficient data have been obtained from the northern stations for calculating the solar parallax. If the southern expeditions have met with similar success the desirable result is assured. It seems scarcely possible to Prof. Hall that the calculation from the imperfect data already secured is sufficient to determine the sun's distance from the earth with accuracy. He thinks that 92,000,000 is nearly correct, and no subsequent calculation is likely to reduce those figures. Two years must elapse before the results of the observations can be completed and compared, those of one nation with one another, and with the results of foreign nations. The result of each nation's work will enter as a factor into the general work, at its assigned value. The sun's diameter is 32 minutes of arc, and our photographs are 4 inches in diameter, therefore 1-10,000 of an inch on the photograph will correspond to about 0.05 second of arc; and if the photographs can be measured to this degree of exactness, the application of photography will be a great advance in such observations.

The Professor left Vladisvostock on the 12th of December, and Japan on the 9th, having a pleasant voyage to this port. The buildings at Vladisvostock were sold standing. He hopes by the time of the next transit in 1882, to have all apparatus essential to observation complete and perfect.

RAILROAD NOTES.

W. R. Fosdick and J. A. Roosevelt, both of New-York, the Trustees of the first consolidated mortgage of $15,000,000 bonds, were appointed receivers of the franchise and property of the Cincinnati, Columbus, and Indiana Central Railroad, in the United States Circuit Court at Indianapolis, on the 4th inst., on account of failure on the part of the company to provide the sinking fund required by the terms of the mortgage, and because the lessees of the road, the Pittsburg, St. Louis and Cincinnati Railway Company, have given notice that it will not hereafter operate the road under the leases, and that it will file a bill in the United States Court to be relieved of obligation to operate the road or pay the interest on the bonds under the lease, because of the failure of the Cincinnati, Columbus, and Indiana Central Road to comply with its covenants to fund the second mortgage and other indebtedness into income bonds (preferred stock.) This will be productive of many legal complications, as several of the first mortgage bonds, which are ahead of first consolidated bonds, are now in default.

The first mortgage bondholders of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company are about to institute foreclosure proceedings on account of default in the interest, the funding scheme proposed by the Directors not having met with success.

The annual statement of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the year 1874 shows the gross earnings to have been $10,559,880 15, against $10,266,103 66 in 1873.

The Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Occidental and Oriental Steam-ship Companies have signed a contract by which the two former Companies are to raise $5,000,000, and the latter company a similar amount, to start the steam-ship company in opposition to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. The Oceanic, Belgic, and Gallic have been purchased. Capt. George H. Bradbury will be the China agent of the new company, and Gen. Colton will look after its interests in San Francisco.

The Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company are considering a proposition to create a sinking fund for the payment to the Government of the indebtedness of the road. It is proposed to make an annual payment to the Government of $500,000, beginning in July, and continuing twenty years. After that time the annual payments are to be $750,000. It is estimated that at the end of forty years the entire indebtedness will be canceled.

MASONIC ELECTION.

At the annual election of officers at the regular assemblage of Temple Lodge of Perfection Ancient and Accepted Rite, held at the Masonic Temple, Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, on Saturday evening last, the following named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing Masonic year 5635-6: J. H. Hobart Ward, 33°, Thrice Potent Gr. Master; John A. Moore, 32°, H. T. Dep. G. M.; Claudius B. Conant, 32°, Ven. Sen. G. W.; John Small, 32°, Ven. Jun. G. W.; Dr. Charles W. Torrey, 32°, G. Orator; Benjamin F. Stiles, 33°, G. Treasurer; William S. Paterson, 32°, Gr. Secretary; William Wallace Walker, 32°, Gr. M. C.; George McNeil, 32°, G. Capt. G.; Dr. James A. Read, 32°, G. H. B.; R. T. 32°, Reeves, Gr. Tiler. Ill. Sov. Gr. Inspector General Henry C. Banks, 33°, presided at the election, assisted by William T. Hardenbrook, 14°, and John E. Bendix, 14°, as Grand Tellers. The officers were duly installed—by Ill. Sov. Gr. Insp. Gen. Charles T. McClenachan, 33°. Among the visitors present were Ill. Samuel Jones, 33°; Ill. John Moon, 33°; Ill. Walter M. Fleming, 33°; Benjamin F. Brady, 32°; Willard A. Pearce, 32°; W. D. P. Gibson, 32°, and Ill. Bro. Vreeland, 32°, of New-Jersey.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

At the meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday, Alderman Strong called attention to the unfinished state of the Hempstead reservoir. The contract for building the reservoir had been awarded to the firm of Kingsley & Keeny. Some difficulty had arisen between the contractors and the Board of City Works relative to the terms of the contract, and the result was that the reservoir, though much needed, remained unfinished. Alderman Strong offered a resolution directing the Board of City Works to report to the Common Council the cause of the disagreement between Messrs. Kingsley & Keeny and the city, and also to state the terms of the agreement with that firm, submitting with their report the plans and specifications for the building of the reservoir. The resolution was, after some discussion, adopted. A vote of thanks was returned to Congressman Scudder for his opposition to the bill framed for the purpose of ceding Government lands at the Wallabout to a private corporation, and a resolution was passed asking Mr. Scudder to advocate the passage of a bill authorizing an exchange of lands between the Federal Government and the City of Brooklyn, with a view of securing for the city a site at the Wallabout for a public market. A copy of the resolution was ordered to be sent to the United States Senators from this State.

A MEAN SWINDLE.

James Brown, a Custom-house Inspector, was removed yesterday for attempted swindling. He was detailed as a clerk in the debenture office, under Deputy Collector Phelps, until a few days ago, when he was suspended on a charge made against him, of having the number of his shield altered from 25 to 251 by an Eighth avenue silversmith. Brown had borrowed $90 on his February salary from a loan broker, and he had the alteration made for the purpose of securing another loan, through a stranger, from the same broker. The broker suspected something wrong, and called at the Custom-house next day, when he found the stranger seated behind a desk, with a linen coat on covered with ink-spots, and writing rapidly. While he was speaking with another clerk the spurious Inspector vanished. The broker mentioned his suspicions, and Capt. Brackett worked up the case, with the above result.

GERMAN IMMIGRATION.

The Secretary of the German Society reports that during the past month 379 German immigrants were landed at Castle Garden, including thirty-three from Alsace and Lorraine. During the first month of last year the number of German immigrants landed at this port amounted to 1,195, a falling off of 691, compared with the first month of this year. The whole number of German immigrants landed at Castle Garden during the past year amounted to 44,981, against 101,900 during the year previous, showing a falling off of the German immigration at this port of 56,919.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Feb. 8.—Spanish gold, 215@216; American, 217. Exchange quiet and weak; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 82@83 prem.; Short Sight, 84@85 prem., 60 days; gold, 107@108 prem.; Short Sight, 109@110 prem.; on London, 134@135 prem.; on Paris, 108@110 prem. Freights weak; loading at Havana, or ports on the north coast of Cuba, for the United States, per box of Sugar, $1; loading at Havana for the United States, ₩ hhd. of Sugar, $4@$4 25; ₩ hhd. of Molasses, $2 75@$3; to Falmouth and orders, 35s.@37s. 6d. ₩ ton. Loading at other ports on the north coast for the United States, ₩ hhd. of Sugar, $4 25@$4 50; ₩ hhd. of Molasses, $3@$3 25; to Falmouth and orders, 40s.@42s. 6d. ₩ ton.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Ethiopia, from Glasgow—Col. Fish, Col. Shaw, James S. Rutherford, George Smith, Dr. J. H. Gillman, Daniel W. Brown, Agnes McKinnon.

In steam-ship Greece, from London—Mrs. Zachart, Miss Zachari, Miss V. M. Zachari, Miss M. A. Dixon, Robert Jacob, Leonard Jacob, F. E. Burr, C. Brockhollensbrad, James Poag, William Townsley, F. A. Rolts, Col. Graham, Aug. Fleming, and forty-two steerage.

In steam-ship General Barnes, from Savannah—Mrs. J. Myers, Mrs. Orr and daughter, Jackson Hart, W. C. Kirtland, P. Crippen, W. H. Penny, C. F. Gibson, W. A. Chalmers, Charles Anthony, Frank Marston, Henry Law, S. D. Whiteman.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:01 | Sun sets.....5:28 | Moon sets....9:13

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:13 | Gov.Island.11:02 | Hell Gate..12:24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........MONDAY, Feb. 7.

CLEARED.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ship Ambassador, (Br.,) Frehn, London, Peabody, Willis & Co.

Bark Thomas Brooks, Waugh, St. Jago de Cuba, Waydell & Co.

Brig Maria, (Ital.,) Porzio, Barcelona, Funch, Edye & Co.

Schrs. Abel C. Buckley, Young, Mayaguez, P.R., Slaght & Petty; John D. Williams, Pearce, Charleston, S. C., Evans, Ball & Co.; Hannah F. Baker, Raymond, Rio de Janeiro, J. E. Ward & Co.; Annie Bell, Cotton, Mayaguez, P. R., J. V. Onatavia & Co.; Maggie Abbott, Abbott, Para, B. J. Weinberg; J. P. Auger, Bedell, Pernambuco, A. Abbott.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship State of Georgia, (Br.,) Cooper, Glasgow Jan. 23, via Larne 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Austin, Baldwin & Co. Experienced strong westerly gales latter part of the passage. Jan. 31, passed through a quantity of broken ice; lat. 47 28 N., lon. 48 02 W., lay to 42 hours; 200 miles E. of Sandy Hook passed French, Anchor, and North German steamers, bound E.; 100 miles E. of do., a White Star steam-ship do. Was detained 8 hours by fog.

Steam-ship Greece, (Br.,) Thomas, from London direct, which arr. 7th, reports, Jan. 23, passed a German steam-ship bound E.; 29th, an Inman steam-ship bound W.; Feb. 2, a Cardiff steam-ship bound E.; 7th, steam-ship Spain, hence, for Liverpool.

Steam-ship City of Houston, Austin, New-Orleans Jan. 30 and South-west Pass 31st, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship City of Waco, Greenman, Galveston Jan. 31, via Key West Feb. 2, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Experienced strong head winds the entire passage.

Steam-ship General Barnes, Cheeseman, Savannah Feb. 5, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship George Cromwell, Bacon, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. F. Dimock.

Steam-ship City of Fitchburg, Springer, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Barling & Davis.

Ship Dover Castle, (of London,) Culbert, Manila, 178 days, with mdse. to Peabody, Willis & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope Dec. 7, and left St. Helena Dec 22.; crossed the equator Jan. 3 in lon. 26; had moderate weather throughout: Feb. 2, lat. 37 lon. 70 18, saw bark Melbourne steering E.; 5th, lat. 39 42, lon. 71 36, spoke ship Westminster, from Manila for New York.

Ship Westminster, (of Quebec,) Gross, Manila Sept. 4, with mdse. to Duncan McColl. Anchored outside the bar.

Ship Wave Queen, (of London,) Wilcox, Calcutta Oct. 11, with mdse. to Ralli Bros.—vessel to Bowring & Archibald.

Bark Viator, (Swed.,) Olsen, St. Thomas 18 ds., in ballast, to Tetens & Bockmann. Had fine weather to Hatteras; from thence 8 ds., with strong westerly gales.

Bark Albina, Daggett, Liverpool Dec. 18, via Tybee Jan. 30, in ballast, to Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co.

Brig Dei Gratia, (of Bear River, N. S.,) Morehouse, Montevideo, Nov. 19, and Barbadoes, Jan. 18, with hides and three passengers to order—vessel to master. Crossed the equator Dec. 18, in lon. 35.

Schr. David H. Tolck, Sawyer, Zaza 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Commercial Warehouse Co.—vessel to John Zittlosen. Had strong easterly winds to Hatteras, from thence strong N. E. and N. W. gales.

Schr. Washington, Berry, Indianola 22 ds., with wool, hides, &c., to Tupper & Beattie. Had heavy westerly winds the entire passage.

Schr. Hattie Card, Moore, Jacksonville 9 ds., with lumber to Alsop & Clark—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Schr. Clara Woodhouse, Cruse, Brazos, Santiago, 20 ds., with wool and hides to Woodhouse & Rudd.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ship Albemarle, for Lewes, Del.; ship Rhine, for London; schrs. Benjamin B. Church, for New-Orleans; J. Truman, for Corpus Christi; Hattie B. Rulon, for ——.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bark Edina (of St. John, N. B.,) Robinson, which arrived Feb. 7, and anchored at Sandy Hook for orders, came up to the City this P. M., and reports: Had fine weather. Jan. 16, lat. 20 54, lon. 36 12, spoke brig J. Coonan, from Ardrossan for Sagua, 30 ds. out. Jan. 26, lat. 22 56, lon. 63 10, spoke bark G. E. Holbrook, from Cardiff for Havana, 45 ds. out. Feb. 2, off Hatteras, spoke schr. A. M. Chadwick, steering N.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CAIBARIEN, Feb. 6.—Sld. barks New-York for New-York; Acacia, New-York; brig Deborah G. Soule, New-York.

CARDENAS, Feb. 4.—Arr. schr. M. and E. Henderson, Havana; arr. 6th, brigs Kremlin, New-York: William Dobson, (Br.,) St. John, N. B.; schr. Mary J. Cook, New-York.

CIENFUEGOS, Feb. 5.—Sld. brigs Tilly, Boston; James Miller, New-York; schr. Monadnock, Kingston, Jam.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Sld. for the United States: Silver Cloud, Griefswald, Sonnabend, Lady Blessington, Montreal, Agostina, Felugo, Bebrend, Speranza, John L. Dimmock, Ludwig, Heyn, John O. Baker, and Beethoven.

Arr. out on the 6th inst: Woodland, Meteor, and Caroline.

Arr. out on the 7th inst., Carmela, Giulio, Mary Edey, Knight of Snowdon, Diana, Dragon, Emilie, Amazone, G. C. Trufant, Alice Buck, Montegant Angelo, and Kentuckian.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 8.—The National Line steam-ship England, Capt. Grogan, from New-York Jan. 26 for this port, was off Fastnet Light at 11 A. M. Saturday.

GLASGOW, Feb. 8.—The State Line steamer State of Indiana, Capt. Sadler, from New-York Jan. 27, arr. here yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 8.—The White Star steamer Oceanic, from New-York Jan. 30, arr. here at midnight.

MOVILLE, Feb. 8.—The Allan steamer Peruvian from Portland, Me., Jan. 30, arr. to-day and proceeded to Liverpool.

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GAS FIXTURES, MITCHELL, VANCE & CO., NO. 597 BROADWAY.

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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 8.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$3,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, Con. 84	1800 Erie Railway.... 28¼
5,000 Mo. 6s, L. B... 97¼	300 do.... 28⅛
900 Pacific Mail.... 34¼	100 do.... 27⅞
200 do.... 34⅜	200 do.... 28
700 do.......s3. 34½	100 do.......c. 28⅛
300 do.......c. 34½	200 do.... 28¼
600 do.......s3. 34½	100 do.......s3. 28⅛
200 do.... 34½	100 do.......c. 28⅛
100 West. Union..... 73	200 do.......s3. 28
200 do.... 72⅞	900 do.... 28⅛
1500 do.... 72¾	400 Lake Shore....s3. 73
100 do.......s3. 72⅝	500 do.... 73
3250 do.... 72⅝	1000 do.......s3. 72⅞
2000 do.... 72½	2900 do.... 73
100 do.... 72½	100 do.......c. 73
900 do.......s3. 72⅝	100 do.......s3. 72⅞
200 do.... 72½	600 do.... 73
1200 do.... 72½	1100 do.......s3. 72⅞
900 Union Pacific..s3. 39¾	700 do.... 73
100 do.... 39⅝	50 N. J. Central..... 108
800 do.......c. 39½	500 St. Paul..... 36¾
800 do.... 39½	1200 do.... 36⅝
400 do.... 39⅝	100 do.......b3. 36¾
600 do.......b3. 39⅝	100 Tol. & Wabash.... 15⅝
200 N. Y. C. & H...s4. 101⅜	200 do.... 15¾
20 Mor. & Essex..... 96	200 Ohio & Miss..... 27⅞
100 North-western..... 44½	400 do.... 27¾
600 do.... 44⅜	100 do.......s15. 27⅝
900 do.... 44¼	300 do.......s3. 27⅝
600 do.... 44⅜	100 do.... 27⅝
600 do.... 44⅜	300 do.......c. 27¾
30 Rock Island...... 103¾	100 do.... 27⅞
100 do.... 103⅜	200 C., C. & I. C..... 8⅛
20 Pittsburg....... 92½	100 do.......s3. 8

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.......120	$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.......120
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....119⅛	5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.......114¼
5,000 do.......b. c. 119	25,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.......b. c. 115¼
500 U. S. 5-20 R., '67......12. 119½	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$25,000 Mo. 6s, F. bs. '94.... 97⅛	200 W. U. Tel....b. c. 72½
21,000 do.... 97	300 do.......c. 72⅝
8,000 do.... 97	200 do.... 72⅝
10,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. I. '87.... 96	1100 do.......s3. 72½
3,000 do......'86. 96	500 do.......c. 72½
5,000 Mo. 6s, '77.... 99¾	400 do.... 72⅝
4,000 N. Y. 7s B. C. 106¾	100 do.......s4. 72⅝
3,000 N. C. F. A., '66. 19	500 do.......s3. 72⅝
10,000 Va. 6s, Con. X. M. Coup.... 55	1900 do.... 72½
1,000 Tenn. 6s, N. S.... 45⅛	1000 do.......b3. 72½
10,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s.... 106½	1200 do.... 72⅝
1,000 A. & Sus. 2d... 103	100 do.......s3. 72⅝
1,000 M. & St. P. 7s, G. 86	100 do.... 72⅝
6,000 N. J. Cen. 1st C. 104½	400 do.......b3. 72⅝
1,000 C. & N. W. Con. 90	400 do.... 72¾
1,000 C. & N. W. C. Coup. G. bds.. 82½	1000 do.... 72¾
2,000 C. & Mil. 1st.. 94¼	600 do.......s3. 92⅝
2,000 M. & E. Con. B. 99	300 do.... 72⅝
1,000 do.... 98¾	1100 do.... 72¾
1,000 H. & St. J. Ss. C. 83½	800 do.... 72⅞
5,000 do.... 83¾	200 do.... 72⅝
10,000 do......b. c. 83⅞	200 do.......s3. 72⅝
5,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 103¾	700 do.... 72¾
1,000 O. & Miss. 2d. 81¾	200 do.... 72¾
2,000 Ohio & Miss. C......b. c. 97¾	400 do.......s3. 72⅝
11,000 Cen. P. Gold bs. 97⅜	900 Pac. Mail......b. c. 34⅝
3,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, S. J. B.... 85¼	300 do.......b3. 34⅝
6,000 Union Pac. 1st. 93½	100 do.......c. 34⅝
1,000 do.... 93⅝	100 do.... 34¾
5,000 Union P. S. F.. 83⅜	200 do.......s3. 34⅝
9,000 do.... 83¾	300 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 73
1,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. b. c. 93¼	2000 do.......b3. 73
11,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. L. Div. b. c. 66	1800 do.... 73⅛
40,000 L. S. C. R. 1st.......b. c. 100	3500 do.... 73⅛
5,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 70	700 do.......b3. 73¼
6,000 South Pac R. Bonds of Mo. 70¾	100 Erie R...b. c. b3. 28⅛
5,000 do.... 71	1700 do.... 28
5,000 Gt. West. 2d. 55	500 do.......b3. 28⅛
10 Fourth N. B...b. c. 100	100 do.......s10. 28
15 Merchants' Bank. 120	300 do.......s3. 28
10 Met. Bank..... 128	500 do.... 27⅞
100 Mar. L. & M. Co. b. c. 6½	1800 do.... 27¾
5 Del. & Hud. C..... 110⅝	200 do.......b3. 27⅞
100 N. Y. C. & H. b. c. b3. 101½	500 do.... 27⅞
400 do.... 101½	200 do.... 27¾
18 Wells-F. Ex..... 85¼	700 do.......s3. 27⅝
33 Adams Ex...b. c. 100	900 do.... 27½
40 U. S. Ex.....b. c. 57½	400 do.... 27⅝
100 do.... 57¼	100 Harlem Railroad. 128½
50 Chi. & R. I..... 104½	200 Union P.......b. c. 39½
100 do....b. c. b3. 103¾	100 do.... 39⅝
100 do.... 103¾	1000 do.... 39¾
100 do.......b3. 104	100 do.......s7. 39¾
100 do.......b3. 103¾	1100 do.......b3. 39⅞
800 C., M. & St. P. b. c. 36¾	1100 do.... 39⅝
100 do.... 36⅞	500 do.......s30. 39½
100 C. M. & St. P. P'f. P. 57½	600 do.......s3. 39⅞
10 Albany & Sus..... 98	160 Clev. & P. G'd. b. c. 92½
40 do......b. c. 98	24 do.... 92¾
100 Mor. & Essex..... 95¾	1400 C. & N. W....b. c. 44⅜
100 do......b. c. 96	300 do.... 44⅜
10 do.... 95¾	1100 do.... 44¾
75 P. R. of N.....b. c. 48	100 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. 57¾
10 Chi., Bur. & Q.... 108¾	200 do.... 58
20 Del., L. & W..... 109⅜	14 New-Jersey Cen. 108
200 do.......s3. 36¾	20 do.... 107¾
200 do....b. c. 109¼	200 do.... 107⅞
200 H. & St. Jo..... 21	10 Chic. & Alton.... 106⅛
600 do......b. c. 21	54 P., F. W. & C. G. b. c. 97¾
	200 T., W. & W....b. c. 15¾
	200 do.... 15⅞
	400 do.... 16
	200 do.... 16⅛
	300 do.... 16¼
	100 do.......s3. 16⅛
	100 do.... 16⅛
	300 Ohio & Miss..s3. 27¾
	100 do.... 27⅞
	100 do.......b4. 27⅞
	200 do.... 27⅞

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$20,000 Mo. 6s, '76.. 100	100 Michigan Central. 76¼
2,000 N. W. Con..... 90	100 do.... 76½
3,000 C. Pac. G. B.... 97¼	100 Pacific Mail.....c. 34⅝
9,000 Tol. & W. C. C.. 44⅜	100 N. Y. C. & H....s3. 101½
2000 West. Union..... 72⅝	100 North-western..... 44½
900 do.......s3. 72⅝	600 do.... 44⅜
500 do.......s6. 72½	400 do.......s3. 44⅜
600 do.... 72⅝	400 do.... 44⅜
400 Erie Railway..... 27¾	400 do.... 44⅜
700 do.... 27⅝	300 do.... 44¼
200 do.......s3. 27⅝	1000 do.... 44⅛
200 Lake Shore..... 73⅛	200 N. West Pf....s3. 58¼
100 do.... 73	500 Rock Island..... 103¾
100 do.......s15. 72⅞	500 St. Paul..... 36¾
2800 do.... 73	100 do.... 36½
100 do.......b3. 73	600 do.... 36⅝
4100 do.......s3. 72⅞	500 Tol. & Wabash.... 16⅛
200 do.......s5. 72⅞	100 do.... 16¼
200 Union Pacific..... 39¾	100 Ohio & Miss..... 27⅞
100 do.......s5. 39⅝	100 do.......s3. 27¾
100 do.......b3. 39¾	100 do.... 27¾
100 do.......s3. 39¾	100 do.......s10. 27⅝
1100 do.... 39⅝	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$8,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81. 119½	$10,500 U. S. 10-40 C. 117¼
7,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N..b. c. 118⅞	20,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81. 115⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000 N. Y. State 7s, B'ty L. Coup. 106¾	200 Erie Railway. b. c. 27¾
2,000 Jersey City 7s, Improv't. b. c. 101	100 do.... 27⅞
1,000 O. & M. 2d. b. c. 81½	200 do.......s3. 27¾
8,000 Cen. P. Gold bs. 97¼	100 do.......s10. 27¾
8,000 Cen. P. 1st, San Josq. Bran'h. 86	100 do.... 27¾
4,000 Un. P. 1st. b. c. 93⅜	300 do.... 27¾
5,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 83⅞	20 Mich. Cen....b. c. 75½
4,000 Mich. So. 2d.. 101¾	900 L. S. & M. S. b. c. s3. 72⅞
3,000 M. & S. P. Ss, 1st. 106	3000 do.... 72⅞
1,000 Mor. & Es. 1st. 112	600 do.... 73
1,000 L., B. & M. 1st. 60	700 do.......b3. 73¼
20 Mech. B'king Ass. 92½	1200 do.... 73¼
30 D. & H. Canal Co. 110½	200 do.... 73⅛
50 do.... 110¼	1600 do.... 73¼
40 At. & Pac. Tel. b. c. 24	100 do.... 73⅜
400 do.... 23¾	500 Un. Pac.....b. c. s3. 39⅝
9 do.... 23¼	600 do.... 39¾
9 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 85⅛	800 do.... 39⅞
10 Adams Express.. 100½	1000 do.......b3. 40
10 do......b. c. 100⅝	2200 do.... 40
20 do.... 100½	500 do.......s3. 40
10 Amer. Express.... 63¼	100 Illinois Cen...b. c. 101
10 do......b. c. 63½	200 do.... 101¼
150 U. S. Ex.....b. c. 57½	60 Clev. & P. Guart'd. 92⅞
700 W. U. Tel. b. c. s3. 72½	20 do......b. c. 92¼
800 do.... 72½	500 Chi. & N. W. b. c. 44¼
800 do.......s3. 72⅝	100 do.... 44⅜
700 do.......b3. 72½	2000 do.... 44¼
1200 do.... 72½	1000 do.... 44⅜
600 do.......s3. 72½	200 do.... 44¼
400 do.......b3. 72⅝	200 do.... 44⅜
800 do.... 72¾	300 do.......b3. 44½
1000 do.... 72⅞	800 do.... 44½
800 do......b3. 72⅞	400 do.... 44⅝
600 do.......s3. 73	600 do.... 44¾
2900 do.... 73	100 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. 58
100 do.......c. 73	100 do.... 58¼
700 do.......s3. 72⅞	128 N. J. Central. b. c. 108
400 Md. Coal Co. b. c. 17¼	100 C. & R. I. b. c. 103⅞
200 Pac. Mail. b. c. b15. 34⅝	300 do....b3. 104
200 do.......s3. 35½	400 C., M. & St. P. b. c. 36⅜
400 do.... 34⅝	700 do.......b3. 36½
100 do.......s3. 34¾	200 do.... 36⅝
100 do.... 34⅝	100 T., W. & W. b. c. s3. 15⅞
200 N. Y. C. & H. b. c. 101½	400 do.... 16⅛
200 Ohio & Miss. b. c. 27⅞	400 do.......b3. 16¼
400 do.... 28	100 do.... 16¼
400 Mor. & Es....b. c. 95½	20 D., L. & W. b. c. b3. 109⅞

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

20 Del. & Hudson. s3. 110½	500 Union Pacific...... 40
42 do.... 110⅝	100 do......b60. 40⅛
200 Maryland Coal.... 17¼	500 do.......b3. 40⅛
100 Pacific Mail...b3. 35	700 do.... 40⅛
200 Western Union.... 73	700 do.......s5. 40⅛
100 do.......s3. 73	1500 do.... 40¼
100 do.......c. 73	100 North-west. Pref. 58½
200 do......b3. 73⅛	100 North-west...b3. 44⅞
200 do.... 73⅛	500 do.... 44¾
1000 do.... 73¼	100 do.... 44⅞
900 do.......s3. 73¼	300 do.... 45
1600 do.... 73⅜	100 do.... 45⅛
400 do.... 73¼	200 do.......b3. 45¼
700 Erie Railway..... 28	400 St. Paul..... 36¾
600 do.... 27⅞	100 do.... 36⅞
800 Rock Island..... 104	100 do.... 37
800 Lake Shore..... 73½	1000 Ohio & Miss..... 28
100 do.......b3. 73⅝	600 do.... 28⅛
200 do.... 73⅝	100 Han. & St. Jo..... 21
700 do.... 73¾	100 do.......b3. 20⅞
300 do.... 73⅞	100 do.... 21
100 do.......s3. 73¾	100 C., C. & I. C...s3. 8
2100 do.... 73¾	300 do.... 8
600 Toledo & Wab.... 16¾	

MONDAY, Feb. 8—P. M.

The Stock market was quiet, the day's business amounting to only 152,000 shares. The course of prices was irregular early in the day, the market having been alternately weak and firm on slight fluctuations. Western Union was the feature, and declined from 73 to 72⅜. Lake Shore ranged from 73¼ to 72⅞, touching the latter price several times. Union Pacific fell off from 39¾ to 39½, and St. Paul, after advancing from 36⅝ to 36⅞, dropped to 36⅜. After the second call speculation became firm, and there was a general recovery in the closing dealings. Western Union advanced 1 ₩ cent., selling up to 73⅜, and closing at that price. North-western Common advanced 1⅛ ₩ cent., reaching 45¼. Lake Shore sold as high as 73⅜. Union Pacific rose to 40¼, and St. Paul to 36⅞. Pacific Mail was dull, and ranged from 34¼ to 34¾. Wabash advanced from 15⅝ to 16¼. Erie declined early in the day from 28¼ to 27½, in consequence of the resignation of Mr. William Butler Duncan, but afterward recovered ½ ₩ cent. The remainder of the list calls for no special comment.

Sentiment among the members of the Stock Exchange is, to a large extent, divided on the question of the rates of commission to be charged by brokers. A considerable number of speculators hold the opinion that the new rules, if not rescinded, or at least modified, will result in decreasing materially the daily transactions on the Stock Exchange by forcing some of the large operators and active traders to retire from the street. On the other hand, a number of brokers, whose opinion is entitled to weight, take a conservative view of the matter, and argue that the retirement of those operators, even if it should occur, which is not probable, so far from being an unmixed evil, would be beneficial in the end. They claim that, heretofore, the class of operators referred to, from the immense resources at their command, have exercised a paramount influence on the course of prices, and contend that any change which tends to restrict that influence will be healthy in its ultimate effects.

The money market was abundantly supplied with capital, and call loans were done at 2½@3 ₩ cent. Large amounts were offering on Government bonds as low as 2 ₩ cent. The rates for prime mercantile paper continue at 4@6 ₩ cent.

The press telegrams from Paris, published in THE TIMES of this morning, announcing that the subscriptions to the loan of the City of Paris had reached an amount forty-two times the sum required, afforded full confirmation of the view of the causes affecting the foreign situation, which was set forth at length in this column during the heavy withdrawals of bullion from the Bank of England. At the time we commented favorably upon the high credit of France and took occasion to say that the subscriptions to this loan would probably be largely in excess of the most sanguine anticipations, but at the same time we were hardly prepared to believe that the subscriptions to any loan merely municipal would reach the enormous amount which this has attained. The sum asked for by the City of Paris was 250,000,000 francs, forty-two times which is ten thousand five hundred millions of francs, equal to two thousand one hundred millions of dollars, or four hundred and twenty million pounds sterling. On the 1st of February, 1875, our National debt, as officially reported by the Treasury Department at Washington, was $2,143,996,172, so that the subscriptions to the Paris loan came within about forty-four million dollars of the total debt of the United States. This is certainly a marvel in finance.

The foreign advices to-day reported a withdrawal of £10,000 sterling on balance from the Bank of England. Erie was weak and declined from 26 to 25⅛, but otherwise the London Market was steady, Consols closing at 92½@92⅝ for money, and 92⅝@92¾ for the account, 1865s, old, and 1867s, at 107⅝@107¾, 10-40s at 105⅜@105½, and new 5s at 102¾@102⅞. French rentes at Paris advanced from 64f. 90c. to 65f. 15c., closing at 64f. 75c. The Sterling Exchange Market was irregular. Early in the day the bankers reduced their rates on London to $4 85½ for sixty days, and $4 88½ for demand, the inquiry for bills being limited, and some exchange having been made against purchases of bonds in this market for London account. In the afternoon these bills had been absorbed and sales were put back to the old standard, namely, $4 86@$4 89. Actual business at the close was at $4 85¼@$4 88¼. The gold market followed closely the variations in the market for sterling. At one time there were some sales against the purchasers of bonds already referred to. The opening transactions were at 114⅜, followed quickly by an advance to 114⅝. At this point the reduction of sterling weakened the market, and a decline to 114¼ ensued. The closing sales, however, were at a recovery to 114½. On gold loans the rates paid for carrying were 1 to 3 ₩ cent., and at the close loans were made flat. There were rumors late in the afternoon that cash gold was to be made scarce, but whether there was anything in these rumors or whether they were merely put afloat to influence the price the future will determine.

Government bonds were steady to-day on a very moderate business, and prices showed no important change from Saturday. Railroad bonds were firm, and prices well sustained, State bonds having been without special feature.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1875.

Gold receipts	$650,575 30
Gold payments	703,606 65
Gold balance	45,593,571 93
Currency receipts	1,188,321 61
Currency payments	1,063,572 33
Currency balance	47,797,119 12
Customs	596,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—Feb. 8.

	Saturday.	Monday.
U. S. new 5s, coup., 1881	115¼	115¼
U. S. 5-20s, coup, 1862	116¼	116⅜
U. S. 5-20s, coup, 1867	120	119⅞
American Gold	114⅜	114⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 85¼@$4 85½	$4 85@$4 85¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101⅝	101½
Chicago and Rock Island	103¾	104
Pacific Mail	34⅜	34¾
St. Paul Common	36⅞	36⅞
St. Paul Preferred	57¾	57½
Western Union	72⅞	73⅜
Union Pacific	39⅝	40¼
Lake Shore	73⅛	73¾
Toledo and Wabash	15⅞	16¼
North-western Common	44¾	45¼
North-western Preferred	58	58½
Delaware and Lackawanna	109	109¼
New-Jersey Central	107½	108
Panama	113	113
Erie	28⅜	27⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	28	28⅛
C. C. and Indiana Central	8⅛	8
Harlem	129	128½

The extreme range of prices in Stocks, and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	101⅝	101½	700
Harlem	128½	128½	100
Erie	28¼	27½	14,300
Lake Shore	73¾	72⅞	32,000
Wabash	16¼	15⅝	3,900
North-western	45¼	44⅛	16,200
North-western Preferred	58½	57¾	800
Rock Island	104	103½	2,000
Milwaukee & St. Paul	36⅞	36⅜	6,600
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	57½	57½	100
Pittsburg	92½	92½	244
Del., Lack. & Western	109¼	109¼	220
New-Jersey Central	108	107¾	180
Michigan Central	76¼	76¼	100
Illinois Central	101¼	101	300
Union Pacific	40¼	39½	19,800
C., C. & Indiana Central	8⅛	8	700
Hannibal & St. Joseph	21	20⅞	900
Ohio & Mississippi	28⅛	27⅝	5,100
Western Union	73⅜	72⅜	41,700
Atlantic & Pacific Tel.	23¾	23¾	100
Pacific Mail	34¾	34¼	5,500
Am. Mer. Union Express	63½	63½	100
United States Express	57½	57½	240
Morris & Essex	95¾	95½	200
Mariposa	6½	6½	100
Total sales			152,164

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	119¾	119⅞	5-20s, 1865, n. c.	118⅞	119
6s, 1881, r.	119¾	119¾	5-20s, 1867, r.	119½	119¾
6s, 1881, c.	120¼	120⅜	5-20s, 1867, c.	119¾	120
5-20s, 1862, r.	116¼	116½	5-20s, 1868, r.	119¾	120
5-20s, 1862, c.	116¼	116½	5-20s, 1868, c.	119⅞	120⅛
5-20s, 1864, r.	117½	118	10-40s, r.	114⅛	114⅜
5-20s, 1864, c.	117¾	118	10-40s, c.	117⅛	117⅜
5-20s, 1865, r.	119½	119¾	5s, 1881, r.	115⅛	115¼
5-20s, 1865, c.	119¾	120	5s, 1881, c.	115⅛	115⅜
5-20s, 1865, n. r.	118⅞	119			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $231,000 for interest and $175,000 for called bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$66,939,000
Gold balances	2,305,600
Currency balances	2,645,636

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$91,222,172
Currency balances	3,883,362
Gold exchanges	13,773,370
Gold balances	1,836,981

The following were the bids for the various State Securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883	36	H. & St. J., due '86	95½
Alabama 5s, 1886	36	H. & St. J., due '87	96
Ark. 6s, Funded	25	N. Y. R. B., L.	106¾
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. iss	12	N. Y. C. B., L.	106¾
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	15	N. Y. 6s, Canal L. '75	110
A. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	12	N. Y. 6s, Canal L. '77	110
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. Riv.	12	N. Y. 6s, Canal L. '78	110
Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R.	12	N. Y. 5s, Gold L. '75	110
Connecticut 6s	112	N. Y. 5s, Gold L. '76	110
Georgia 6s	83	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	27
Indiana 6s	100	N. C. 6s, April & Oct.	27
Illinois coup. 6s, '77	100	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., J. & J.	56¾
Illinois coup. 6s, '79	100	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., A. & O.	56¾
Illinois War Loan	101	N. C. 6s, F. A., '66	19
Kentucky 6s	100¼	N. C. 6s, Sp. Tax, cl. 1	3
Louisiana 6s	30	N. C. 6s, Sp. Tax, cl. 2	3
La. 6s, new bonds	28	N. C. 6s, Sp. Tax, cl. 3	3
La. 6s, N. Float'g D.	28	Ohio 6s, '75	100
La. 7s, Penitentiary	27	Ohio 6s, '81	104
La. 6s, Levee Bonds	28	Ohio 6s, '86	106½
La. 8s, L. B'ds, '75	27	Rhode Island 6s	104
Michigan 6s, '78-'79	102	S. C. 6s	32
Michigan 6s, '83	102	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	30⅞
Michigan 7s, '90	105	S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	30⅞
Mo. 6s, due in '75	100	S. C. Non-Fund bds.	7½
Mo. 6s, due in '76	99⅞	Tenn. 6s, old	64
Mo. 6s, due in '77	99	Tenn. 6s, old, ex cp.	45⅛
Mo. 6s, due in '78	98	Tenn. 6s, new, ex cp.	45½
Mo. 6s, due in '79	97½	Tenn. 5s, new series	45
Mo. 6s, due in '80	97	Texas 10s of 1876	97
F. B'ds, due in '94	96	Virginia 6s, old	32
L. B'a, due '81 to '91 inc	97	Va. 6s, new bds, '66	32
As'm. & U., due '92	95¾	Va. 6s, new bds, '67	32
H. & St. J., due '75	100	Va. 6s, Consol bds	57
H. & St. J., due '76	99½	Va. 6s, ex matu'd cp.	54½

And the following for City Bank shares:

Central National	99	Mechanics'	138
Chatham	137	Mechanics'B'k'gAss.	87
City	300	Merchants'	119½
Citizens'	125	Merchants' Ex	101
Commerce	119	Metropolitan	128
Corn Exchange	125	Nassau	108
First National	200	New-York	127
Fourth National	99¾	New-York County	200
Fulton	155	Ninth National	100
Gallatin National	128	Pacific	160
German-American	87	Park	140
Hanover	98	Peoples'	139
Importers'&Traders'	200	Republic	102
Irving	127	State of New-York	112
Leather Manufact'rs'	185	Tradesmen's	142
Market	118		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES, FEB. 8.

Telegraphed to Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102	....
City 6s, new	104¾	105
Camden & Amboy Railroad	131	131⅜
Pennsylvania Railroad	55⅜	55½
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad	56¾	56⅞
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62½	63
Catawissa Railroad Pref.	43¾	44
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad	22¼	22⅜
Northern Central Railroad	34	34⅛
Lehigh Navigation	51¼	51⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	100	....

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Cincinnati Municipal 7 3-10 p ct Bonds

A limited amount for sale by KUHN, LOEB & CO. Bankers, No. 31 Nassau st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 8, 1875.

COFFEE—Rio has been quite dull at the reduction of 1c. ₩ lb. previously mentioned. The Surprise has arrived with 8,409 bags, and the Morning Star with 5,900 bags. Sales have been made of 1,300 bags by the Surprise at 18¾c., gold. Other kinds dull at the modified figures, which are more or less nominal. We quote invoices (nominally) thus: Rio, ordinary, 17½c.@17¾c.; fair, 18¼c.@18½c.; good, 18¾c.@19c.; prime, 19¼c.@19½c., gold, ₩ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 19¼c.@21¾c., gold; Java, invoices, 26c.@29c.; Maracaibo, 19c.@22c.; Laguayra, 19c.@21c.; Jamaica, 18c.@20½c.; Costa Rica, 18c.@21c.; Mexican, 19c.@20½c.; Ceylon, 20c.@22c.; Savanilla, 19c.@22c.; San Domingo, 16½c.@17½c., gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Very little inquiry has been noted from any source for early delivery. Shippers have been purchasing sparingly, influenced in part by the somewhat firmer range of ocean freights. Spinners have been buying only small lots, to meet urgent wants. Prices have been without quotable change. Liverpool reports were rather more favorable, but the receipts at the shipping ports were quite liberal. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 684 bales, (of which 160 bales were on Saturday evening,) including 265 bales to exporters, 365 bales to spinners, and 59 bales to speculators. The dealings for forward delivery were to a fair extent, opening somewhat stronger as to values, on the more encouraging accounts from Liverpool, but closing weaker, influenced by the free arrivals at the shipping ports. Sales have been reported since our last of 20,400 bales, (of which 1,200 bales on Saturday evening, and 19,200 bales to-day,) with 3,500 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with February options closing at 15 9-16c.@15 19-32c.; March at 15 11-16c.; April at 16 1-32c.; May at 16 5-16c.@16 11-32c.; June at 16 19-32c.@16⅝c.; July at 16 27-32c.@16⅞c.; August at 16 31-32c.@17 1-32c.; September 16 9-16c. ₩ lb. These figures show a reduction of 1-32c. to 1-16c. ₩ lb. from the final quotations of Saturday....Receipts here to-day, 3,736 bales, including 240 bales by railway.... The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 26,943 bales, against 22,071 bales same day last week; and thus far, 40,989 bales, against 37,178 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 2,666,503 bales, against 2,754,174 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (one day) exports to Great Britain, 9,834 bales; to the Continent, 5,534 bales. Stock in New-York, 165,663 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 832,044 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13	13	13⅛	13⅛
Good Ordinary	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝
Low Middling	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Middling	15⅝	15¾	16	16
Good Middling	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Middling Fair	16⅝	16¾	17	17
Fair	17¼	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very moderate inquiry prevails for most descriptions of State and Western Flour at rather easier prices, holders showing more eagerness to place supplies, particularly of other than desirable lines of shipping extras. The export call has been on a restricted scale for the English and the West India markets. The sales since our last have been 8,350 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 50@$3 85; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $3 85@$4 35; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 60@$4 90, chiefly at $4 75@$4 90; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra, $4 90@$5 60; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 50@$4 95, mostly at $4 70@$4 90; poor to very good Round-hoop Ohio at $4 60@$4 95; poor to choice Minnesota Extra Shipping at $4 80@$5 60; Western Trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, at $4 90@$6 35; fair to very choice Western Trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, at $4 90@$6 25; Western White do., Extras, at $5 25@$7; St. Louis Extras, $4 75@$7; Extra Genesee, $4 90@$6 25; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 85@$8, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher in exceptional instances. Included in the sales have been 3,300 bbls. shipping stock within our range, part City mill product....Southern Flour has been in limited demand, and weak as to values. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls., in lots at $4 60@$5 75 for very poor to very good Shipping and Trade Extras, and $5 80@$7 50 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras....Canada Flour wholly nominal.... Rye Flour has been in less request, within the modified range of from $4 05@$5 25 for fine to choice Superfine. Sales 325 bbls., chiefly at $4 90@$5 20 for superfine, ₩ bbl....Corn-meal has been moderately sought after, within the range of from $4@4 60 for poor to choice Yellow Western: $4 60 for Golden Ear; $4@$4 35 for Jersey, and $4 65@$4 75 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 600 bbls. Corn-meal, in sacks, quite dull, at from $1 45@$1 80 ₩ 100 lb....Oat-meal inactive within the range of $7 50@$8 25 ₩ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been in light demand, within the range of $2 50@$2 85 ₩ 100 lb. for poor to fancy, in bags.

GRAIN—Business in Spring Wheat has been quite moderate, and mostly in low grade stock, for exports, at barely steady rates. Milwaukee stock has been scarce, and held above the views of buyers, checking operations. Winter Wheat has been very quiet at drooping prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 85,000 bushels at $1 05@$1 08 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, mainly at $1 05 for prime, in store, for shipment: $1 05@$1 08½ for No. 2 North-west Spring, odd lots; $1 09@$1 12 (nominally) for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, odd lots, with $1 09½ reported as bid, and $1 10 asked for strictly prime, in store: $1 15@$1 20 for fair ordinary to very choice No. 1 Spring, car stock; $1 08, in part, for Iowa Spring, car lots; $1 24 for very good amber Western; $1 18@$1 23 for ordinary to strictly prime Red do.; $1 25@$1 31 for White do., car lots; and $1 24 for Amber State....New Corn has declined about 1c. a bushel, on liberal offerings, leading to a fairly active movement, in good part for export. Old stock dull and unsettled. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 93,500 bushels, at 80½c.@82½c. for very poor to very choice new Mixed Western, mostly at 81½c.@82c. for good to prime, closing at 81½c. for prime, afloat; 82c.@82½c. for new Yellow Western; and 81½c.@82c., in part, for new White do., odd lots.... Rye dull and irregular as to price, quoted at from 90c.@96c....Barley in very moderate demand, with prices quoted lower and somewhat unsettled; 20,000 bushels prime Canada West reported sold at $1 52; but without confirmation....Barley Malt inactive; quoted at from $1 25@$1 65; a car load of two-rowed State reported sold at $1 40....Canada Peas dull; last sold, in bond, at $1 07 ₩ bushel....Oats have been in limited request, at essentially unaltered prices; sales have been reported of only 31,000 bushels at 66c.@68½c., for poor to choice Mixed Western, from cars and afloat; 67c. for prime Chicago, in store; 67c.@70c. for White Western; 65c.@67½c. for Mixed State; 67½c.@69c. for White do....Feed has been less sought after within the range of from $24@$32 for poor to very choice, ₩ ton....Hay has been in less urgent demand, with shipping grades of Bale Hay quoted at 65c.@70c. for fair to choice; retailing qualities at 70c.@95c.; Clover, 55c.@65c.; Rye Straw quiet at 45c.@70c.; Oat at 45c.@50c. ₩ 100 lb.... The stock of Grain in store at this port to-day embraces 3,269,210 bushels Wheat, 1,408,455 bushels Corn, 50,899 bushels Rye, 226,928 bushels Barley, 137,120 bushels Malt, 945,137 bushels Oats, 4,180 bushels Buckwheat, and 2,352 bushels Peas; showing a further increase in the stock of Corn, Oats, and Barley, with a reduction in that of Wheat, Malt, and Peas, in store, since Monday of last week. The aggregate of Grain in store is 6,040,101 bushels, as against 5,859,203 bushels last Monday, and 2,436,036 bushels this date last year.

MOLASSES—New crop New-Orleans is in quite moderate request on the basis of previous quotations; 90 bbls. sold, in lots, at 58c.@64c., for very good to very choice, ₩ gallon. Foreign product is as yet in comparatively limited supply, and held with a fair show of confidence for prompt delivery, but the inquiry from the refiners, as well as the trade, is light, and the bids are not satisfactory to holders. An invoice of new crop Cuba, to arrive soon, was rumored sold on the basis of 39c. for 50 test.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been less active and rather less firm, with sales reported of 500 bbls. good Strained at $2 15: 500 bbls. good Strained and low No. 2 at $2 20; and 500 bbls. No. 2 on private terms. Strained to good Strained quoted at $2 10@$2 15 ₩ 280 lb....A very limited inquiry has been noted for Tar and Pitch at unchanged figures....Spirits Turpentine has been dull and heavy, with merchantable quoted at 38½c. ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been purchased to the extent of 2,000 bbls. at 8c.; market closing dull.... Refined has been less sought after, with early deliveries quoted here at 14¾c., and at Philadelphia at 14½c....Refined in cases, 19½c.@20c....City Naphtha at 10c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately active, but at lower prices for new Western Mess, of which 900 bbls. have been sold for early delivery at $19 40@$19 50, closing at $19 50. Also 100 bbls. prime Mess on private terms, quoted at $18@$18 25; with extra prime at $15 25@$15 75. And, for forward delivery, of new Western Mess, 250 bbls., April option, at $19 45; 500 bbls., May, at $19 62½@$19 75, closing weak at $19 62½, with March option quoted at $19 37½.... Dressed Hogs have been more sought after, within the firmer range of 8¾c.@9¼c. for City, and 8⅛c.@8¼c. for Western....A moderate inquiry prevails for Cut Meats, chiefly for City, at about steady rates, with sales reported of 40 bxs. Bellies at 9¾c.; 25,000 lb. Pickled Bellies at 9¾c.@10c.; small lots of fresh Bellies at 10c.@10¼c.; fresh Shoulders at 7½c.; fresh Hams at 10½c.; 1,000 Pickled Shoulders at 7½c., quoted at 7½c.@7⅝c.; small lots of Pickled Hams at 10½c.@10⅝c.; Smoked Shoulders at 8¾c.@9c.; 500 Smoked Hams at 12½c., quoted at 12c.@12½c., with Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., at 7⅝c., and Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 10¾c.@11¼c....Bacon dull and drooping; export inquiry in the local market tame; sales 300 bxs. Long Clear at 10⅛c.@10¼c., quoted at the close at 10c.@10¼c. for Western, with Short Clear at 10⅞c., and Long and Short Clear at 10½c....Lard has been moderately active, with prices opening weaker, but closing on Western Steam a shade firmer; sales have been reported for early delivery, of 1,125 tcs. Western Steam at 14 1-16c.@14⅛c.; small lots of City at 13¾c.@13⅞c.; No. 1 City at 13½c.@13⅝c.; and Refined within the range of 14c.@14½c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 3,000 tcs., February, at 14c.@14⅛c., closing at 14 1-16c.@14⅛c.; 3,00 tcs., March, at 14⅛c.@14¼c., closing at 14 3-16c.@14¼c....Beef quiet at former figures. We quote at $10 50@12 for Extra Mess, $9 50@$10 50 for Plain Mess, uninspected and inspected, and $15 50 for Packet, ₩ bbl....Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 for Prime Mess, $22@$24 for India Mess, $33 for City Extra do., ₩ tierce. Beef Hams dull at $18@$21 for ordinary to prime; sales 50 bbls.... Butter, Cheese, and Eggs without important alteration.

SUGARS—Raw have been in moderate request at unchanged quotations. Refiners operating reservedly. Sales to-day, 352 hhds. new Centrifugal at 8½c., and 36 hhds. Demerara, to the trade, at 9½c. And on Saturday evening, 395 hhds. new Centrifugal at 8⅝c., and 38 hhds. Texas at 7⅝c. ₩ lb. We now quote fair Refining, new crop, at 7½c.; good do., 7¾c.; prime do., 7⅞c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8c.@8⅝c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8¼c.; Centrifugal stock at 8c.@8⅝c.; Manila bags, 7c.@7½c.; Molasses Sugar at 6⅜c.@7⅜c.; Melado, 4¼c.@6c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate request, with Crushed quoted at 10⅜c.; Powdered at 10⅜c.; Granulated at 10⅛c.@10¼c.; A's at 9⅛c.@9¾c.; and Yellow at 7¾c.@9c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Quoted a shade lower on a fair business. Sales, 135,000 lb., about prime to choice, at 8¾c.@8 13-16c....Stearine firmer, with sales reported of 100 tcs. Western at 14¼c.@14⅜c. Prime to choice City quoted at 14½c.@14⅝c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quoted up to 98c. bid and $1 asked for prompt delivery, without dealings of importance. To arrive, sales have been reported of 350 bbls. at from 97c. up to 99c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A livelier inquiry prevails for room on berth at somewhat steadier rates, mainly for accommodations for Grain, Cotton, and Provisions, for British ports. Less demand has been noted for tonnage on charter, with rates, however, quoted essentially unchanged. Vessels suited to the Petroleum and Grain trades have attracted most attention. Some call has been noted for tonnage for the Naval Store, Cotton, and West India trades.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 8, 1875.

The new Stock Yards situated on the left bank of the Hudson, on Sixtieth street and Eleventh avenue, were opened for business this forenoon when 142 cars of Horned Cattle were on sale. Trade was slow at ¼c. ₩ lb. reduction on last quotations; prices ranged from 8½c.@13½c. ₩ lb., weights 5 to 10¼ cwt. on 54 to 58 lb., net. At Harsimus Cove trade was slow at 8¾c.@13½c. ₩ lb., weights 4½ to 9 cwt., on 54 to 58 lb., net. Milch Cows were not quoted. Veals and Calves were held on sale. Trade in Sheep moderate at slightly reduced rates, ranging from $5@$7 70 ₩ cwt. Lambs not quoted. There were no Live Hogs on sale; City Dressed opened at 8½c.@9c. ₩ lb.; Western Dressed at 8c.@8⅛c. ₩ lb., trade being rather slow.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 864 Illinois Steers, from common to choice, from 10½c.@13½c. ₩ lb., weights 6½ to 9 cwt.; for J. B. Hurter, 102 Corn-fed Texan Steers at 10¾c. ₩ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 49 choice Missouri Steers at 13c. ₩ lb., weight 8¼ cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for Meyers & Co. 32 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 102 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. H. S. Rosenthal sold for Morris, Waixels & Co., 54 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₩ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 48 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 46 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt. C. J. Fagan sold for W. V. Woods, 21 lean Illinois Steers at 8½c. ₩ lb., weight 5 cwt.; 34 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt. T. Gilles sold for self 14 State Oxen, fed in Dutchess County, at 13½c. ₩ lb., weight 10¼ cwt.; 48 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. S. Moses sold for self 96 Illinois Steers from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ₩ lb., weights 6½ to 7½ cwt. Seigel & Meyer sold for selves, 89 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₩ lb., weights 6¼ to 6½ cwt.; 62 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 113 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 78 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt. W. Thompson sold for self and Coon, 71 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₩ lb. and $1 on ₩ head, weight 6¼ cwt.; 96 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 30 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₩ lb. and $1 on ₩ head, weight 7 cwt.; 30 generally choice Illinois Steers at 12¼c.@13½c. ₩ lb., weight 8½ cwt.

At Harsimus Cove—M. Goldschmidt sold for Khan & Co. 110 mixed Kentucky Cattle at 9¾c.@11¼c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. Fitch & Freese sold for L. Leyman & Co. 31 generally choice Ohio Steers at 12c.@13¼c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for G. Schomberg & Co. 8 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt., strong; 17 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 24 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt., strong; for D. Crook 32 good Ohio Steers at 12¼c. ₩ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; for Martin Fuller & Co., 159 Texan Steers at 8¾c. ₩ lb., weight 5 cwt., strong. Coney & McPherson sold for A. & J. Christy, 33 choice Ohio Steers at 13c. ₩ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; for T. Duffy, 100 mixed Ohio cattle at 9c.@12¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6 to 8 cwt.; for Dixon & Jacobs, 99 Ohio Steers, from good to choice, from 12c.@13½ ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for J. Needy, 86 choice Ohio Steers, at 12½c.@13½c. ₩ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; for Khan & Co., 48 mixed Kentucky Steers and Oxen at 10c.@11½c. ₩ lb., weight 6¼ to 9 cwt.; for Alexander & Co., 32 poor Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₩ lb., weight 6 cwt.: 18 Illinois Oxen at 11½c.@11¾c. ₩ lb., weight 8 cwt.; for S. Brown & Co., 18 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₩ lb., weight 6 cwt.; for Dadisman & Co., 31 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 17 fair Kentucky Steers at 11c. ₩ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 16 generally good Kentucky Steers at 11¾c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. There were also sold on commission for S. W. Allerton 113 choice Illinois Steers at 13c.@14c. ₩ lb., weight 8¼ cwt.; 77 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, at 11½c.@12½c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt. For D. H. Sherman, 30 Ohio Steers from fair to good, at 11½c.@12¾c. ₩ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. For J. F. Saddler, 15 good Illinois Steers, at 12c. ₩ lb., weight 8¼ cwt.; 15 Kentucky Oxen at 11¼c. ₩ lb.; weight 8 cwt., scant. The herds forwarded by Morris, Waixels & Co. were disposed of as follows: D. Waixel sold 96 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 72 Illinois Steers, from good to choice, at 12c.@13¼c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt. W. C. Dudley sold 80 Cherokee Steers at 8¾c. ₩ lb., weight 4¾ cwt. scant; 17 Illinois and Cherokee Steers mixed at 10c. ₩ lb., weight 5½ cwt. strong; 34 common Illinois Steers at 11c. ₩ lb., and $1 off ₩ head, weight 5¾ cwt.; 35 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₩ lb., weight 5½ cwt. strong. F. Samuels sold 49 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 30 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt. strong; 32 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 19 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt. Toffey & Sons sold 100 Cherokee Steers at 8¾c. ₩ lb., weight 4½ cwt.; 20 poor Missouri Steers at 9¾c. ₩ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 19 common Missouri Steers at 10c. ₩ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. M. Lauterback held on sale 100 head of horned Cattle. M. Goldschmidt sold 46 fair Illinois Steers at 11c.@11¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt.: 87 good Illinois Steers at 12c.@13c. ₩ lb., weights 7½ to 8 cwt. J. N. Pidcock sold 87 Sheep, weight 83 lb. ₩ head, at 5¼c. ₩ lb.; 181 Sheep, weight 93 lb. ₩ head, at 5¾c. ₩ lb.; 447 Sheep, weight 96 lb. ₩ head, at 6¼c. ₩ lb.; 182 Sheep, weight 94 lb. ₩ head, at 6¾c. ₩ lb.; 366 Sheep, weight 90 lb. ₩ head at $6 85 ₩ cwt.; 359 Sheep, weight 95 lb. ₩ head, at 6⅞c. ₩ lb.; 140 Sheep, weight 98 lb. ₩ head, at 7¼c. ₩ lb.: 34 Sheep, weight 100 lb. ₩ head, at 7½c. ₩ lb. The foregoing flocks were all quoted from Ohio. Sold also for week ending Feb. 6, 1875, 5,483 Sheep, average $6 02 ₩ head. Range of prices, $5@$7 40 ₩ cwt.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—Hume & Elliott sold 255 Michigan Sheep, weight 23,710 lb., at 6¾c. ₩ lb.; 270 Canada Sheep, weight 31,240 lb., at 8c. ₩ lb.; 398 Ohio Sheep, weight 32,656 lb., at 6½c. ₩ lb.; 196 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,070 lb., at 6⅝c. ₩ lb.; 82 Ohio Sheep, weight 7,940 lb., at 6¾c. ₩ lb. Also sold for week ending Feb. 6, 1875, 4,964 Sheep for $29,960 86, average $6 04 ₩ head; 102 Calves for $1,258 20, average $12 33 ₩ head. J. Kirby sold 176 Michigan Sheep, weight 15,770 lb., at 7c. ₩ lb.; 159 Michigan Sheep, weight 18,020 lb., at $7 70 ₩ cwt.; 130 Canada Sheep, weight 15,350 lb., at 7¼c. ₩ lb.; 295 Ohio Sheep, weight 25,100 lb., at 6½c. ₩ lb.; 92 Ohio Sheep, weight 9,070 lb., at 6⅞c. ₩ lb.; 175 Ohio Sheep, weight 18,020 lb., at $6 18¾ ₩ cwt.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market.—Judd & Buckingham sold 197 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,210 lb., at 5¼c. ₩ lb.; 590 Ohio Sheep, weight 55,400 lb., at 6⅜c. ₩ lb.; 157 Canada Sheep, weight 17,450 lbs., at $6 31 ₩ cwt. P. Lerch sold 201 Sheep, weight 17,190 lb., at 5⅞c. ₩ lb.; 185 Sheep, weight 16,110 lb., at 6c. ₩ lb.; 185 Sheep, weight 16,940 lb., at 6⅛c. ₩ lb.; 190 Sheep, weight 17,390 lb., at 6½c. ₩ lb.; 144 Sheep, weight 14,720 lb., at 6¾c. ₩ lb.; 25 Sheep, weight 2,860 lb., at 7¼c. ₩ lb. The last six lots were quoted from Ohio.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth Street Yards for week ending Feb. 6, 1875: 1,370 head of horned Cattle, 18 Cows, 363 Veals, 134 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Sixtieth Street Yards: 2,348 head of horned Cattle.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for week ending Feb. 6, 1875: 6,664 Sheep and Lambs, 7 Cows, 167 Calves. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 4,094 Sheep, 41 Calves.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending Feb. 6, 1875—11,879 Hogs, 6,720 Sheep. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day—3,480 Hogs, 1,488 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending Feb. 6, 1875—4,077 head of horned Cattle, 55 Cows, 7,981 Sheep, 15,468 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day—2,076 head of horned Cattle, 18 Cows, 984 Sheep, 6,239 Hogs.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Cattle quiet, unsettled; buyers waiting Eastern advices; receipts, 2,800 head; sales range from $3 to $6 50; common to choice Shipping, $4 50@$5 75; Stockers, $3 25@$4; shipments, 1,900 head. Live Hogs heavy and weak at a decline of 10c. to 15c., with a strong downward tendency; receipts, 27,000 head; sales of Light at $6 50@$6 75; Heavy, $6 50@$7; shipments, 4,000 head. Sheep in good demand; sales of Inferior to Extra at $3 75@$5 25.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 8.—Cotton firm; Middling, 15¼c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅞c.; net receipts, 13,102 bales; gross, 14,833 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 18,875 bales; coastwise, 3,940 bales; sales, 3,500 bales; stock, 278,094 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 8.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15c.@15⅛c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.@14⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 1,822 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,069 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 56,698 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 8.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 3,868 bales; exports, to the Continent, 2,470 bales; coastwise, 642 bales; sales, 2,061 bales; stock, 98,144 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 8.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 1,920 bales; gross, 1,965 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,130 bales; sales, 1,134 bales; stock, 79,464 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 8—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 bonds, 1865s, old, 107¾; 1867s, 107¾. Erie Railway Shares, 25¾@26.

2 P. M.—Consols, for money, 92½@92⅝, and for the account, 92⅝@92¾.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of Bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £10,000.

5 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 25@25¼. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 75c.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 8.—United States 5-20 bonds, 1862s, 98¾.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 8—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm; Middling Uplands, 7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅞d.@8d.; sales, 15,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive easier; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped February and March at 8d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February at 7¾d.; do. do., shipped February and March at 7 13-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped January at 7¾d.; do. do., shipped January and February at 7¾d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable February and March at 7 13-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Cheese, 70s. ₩ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Produce—Tallow, 42s. ₩ cwt.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 6,900 bales were American.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped February and March, at 7⅞d.; do. do., shipped March and April, at 8d. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 9½d.@10¾d. ₩ gallon.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Tallow, 43s. 6d. ₩ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 10¾d.@11d. ₩ gallon.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat in good demand and lower; No. 1 Spring, 88c.; No. 2 do., 85c., spot or February; 86⅛c., March; 87⅛c.@87⅜c., April; No. 3 do., 80½c.@81c. Rejected, 75¾c.@77c. Corn in fair demand and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 63⅜c., spot or February; 64⅛c. bid March; 71¼c. bid May; Rejected, 61c.@61¼c. Oats in fair demand and firm; No. 2, 52¼c. bid February; 52⅜c. bid March; Rejected, 51¼c. Rye advanced; in fair demand; No. 2, 96½c.@98c. Barley dull and declining; No. 2 Spring, $1 14, spot; $1 14¾, March. Pork dull and drooping at $18 25, spot; $18 30, March; $18 60@$18 62½, April. Lard in fair demand and firm at $13 55, spot; $13 67½@$13 70, March; $13 87½@$13 90, April. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 6½c.@6⅝c.; Short Rib Middles, 9⅝c., spot. Whisky buoyant; unsettled; 96c.@97c. bid, $1 asked. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 48,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 41,000 bushels; Corn, 43,000 bushels; Oats, 30,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels. On the call of the board this afternoon Wheat was excited and lower at 85⅜c.@85½c., March; 86⅝c.@86¾c., April. Corn declining at 63⅛c.@63⅞c., March; 71c.@71⅛c. May. Oats easy. Pork declining at $18 15, February; $18 27½, March; $18 57½, April.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.—Flour in good demand for Low and Medium grades. Wheat unchanged. Corn firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 64¼c.@65¼c., mostly at 64¾c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 57c.@57½c. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye steady at $1. Pork declining at $18 50 February; $18 75 July. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 6¾c.@7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅞c.@10c.; Clear Sides, 10c.@10¼c.; packed lots, ¼c. higher. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅞c.@11c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c.@11½c. Lard declining at 13½c. cash; 13⅝, March. Live Hogs strong and higher, wanted; Yorkers, $5 50@$6 25; Packers, $6 50@$7 50. Cattle firm; Light Native Steers, $4 60@$4 85; Fair do., $5 25; Good, $5 40@$5 65; Common to Good Native Stockers, $4 50@$4 75; Fair to Good Texan and Colorado Steers, $3@$4 50. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 7,000 bushels; Oats, $10,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels.; Cattle, 1,200 head.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 8.—Receipts—Flour, 7,300 bbls.; Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Corn, 44,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels. In store—Wheat, 800,926 bushels; Corn, 72,066 bushels; Oats, 47,980 bushels; Barley, 77,774 bushels; Malt, 20,158 bushels; Peas, 4,400 bushels; total, 1,023,344 bushels. Flour dull; sales, 490 bbls. on range. Wheat inactive; No. 2 Chicago offered at $1; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 05. Corn dull and heavy; sales of 6,000 bushels No. 2 old Western at about 80c. Oats held at 57c.; no buyers. Rye—State held at 95c.; no buyers. Barley apparently neglected; no sales reported. Highwines held at about 98c. Dressed Hogs firm at $8 25@$8 50. Pork quiet at $19 50 for heavy Mess.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8.—Flour steady. Wheat firmer and higher; Red, $1 10@$1 14. Corn steady at 66c.@68c. Oats steady at 59c.@63c. Rye quiet and steady at $1 09@$1 10. Barley unchanged. Pork quiet at $19. Lard firm; Steam, 13⅝c.@13¾c.; Kettle, 14¼c.@14½c. Bulk-meats firm; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Clear Sides, 10⅛c.@10¼c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 8⅛c.@8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅞c.@11c.; Clear Sides, 11⅛c.@11¼c. Green Meats—Shoulders sold at $6 62½@$6 65; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅜c.@9½c.; Clear Sides, 9⅝c.@9¾c. Live Hogs active and higher; common, $6 60@$7; fair to good, $7 40@$7 50; choice, $7 55@$7 65; receipts, 2,500 head. Whisky firm and higher at 96c. Butter steady and unchanged. Clover-seed firm at 11⅛c.@11¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 8.—Flour dull. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, 91¼c.; No. 2, 86⅞c.; March, 87⅛c.; April, 88⅝c. Oats easier; No. 2 nominal at 51¾c. Corn scarce and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 61¾c. Rye nominal; No. 1, 97c. Barley unsettled; No. 2 Spring, $1 17; No. 3 Spring, $1 05@$1 05½. Provisions quiet; nominally easier; Mess Pork, $18 12½ cash; $18 30 March; $18 60 April; Prime Mess firmer at $16 75@$17; Extra Prime firm at $13@$13 25. Sweet-pickled Hams, 10¼c.@11c. Dry-salted Meats nominally firm; Shoulders, 6¾c. loose; Middles, 9¼c.@10c. loose. Boxed Meats ¼c. higher for prime. Lard firm; Steam-rendered, 13¼c.; Kettle, 14c. Receipts—Wheat, 8,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,200 bbls.; Wheat, 8,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 8.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn firm at 68c.@70c. Oats steady at 62c.@64c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon dull and declining; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11c. and 11⅜c. Sugar-cured Hams 13½c.@14c. Bulk Meats in good demand and steady; Shoulders, 7c.@7⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.@10⅛c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c.; partly cured, ⅛c. lower. Lard—Prime Steam, 14c.; Tierce, 14⅝c.; Keg, 15¼c. Whisky excited; prices higher at 96c. Bagging unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 8.—Flour steady; sales 600 bbls. at $6 for No. 1 Spring, $6 25 for Amber Winter, $6 50 for White Winter, $6 75 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet and unchanged; Extra White Michigan, $1 36; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 20. Corn steady at 88c. Barley quiet and weak; Prime Canada nominally $1 43. The stock of Barley in store here is about 300,000 bushels. Corn-meal, $37 for Bolted, $36 for Unbolted, ₩ ton. Mill-feed, Shorts, $25; Ship-stuffs, $26; Middlings, $30 per ton.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 8.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 35c. Resin steady at $1 70 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 50 for Hard; $2 50 for Yellow Dip: $2 50 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 65.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 8.—Printing Cloths firm at 5⅞c.@6c., thirty days, for Standard and Extra 64's, with a rather quiet market.

A TRIO OF DARING NEGRO ROBBERS SENT TO STATE PRISON.

Isaac Hatch, better known as "Stammering Ike," the negro who was charged with having caused the death of Officer Burns, of the Eighth Precinct about a year ago, together with John Filmore and Annie Walker, also colored, were placed on trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, charged with robbery in the first degree. From the evidence it appeared that on the 22d of January, Charles G. Satterlee, of No. 23 Barrow street, went into the negro drinking saloon in the basement of No. 57 Sullivan street, supposing it to be a lager beer saloon. Mr. Satterlee found the den occupied by a number of negroes, whom he invited to drink with him. While standing at the bar one of the habitués of the saloon, Annie Walker, attempted to pick Mr. Satterlee's pocket, whereupon the latter attempted to leave the place. On going toward the door Satterlee was struck by "Stammering Ike," and hustled into a corner, where he was pinioned by the whole gang, while Annie Walker kept the door closed to prevent his egress. The ruffians seized Mr. Satterlee, assaulted him violently, applied vile epithets to him, and prevented his making an outcry by attempting to strangle him. Mr. Satterlee was robbed of his gold watch, chain, and pencil-case, and a pocket-book containing $23 in money, and positively identified the prisoners as his assailants. John Bemis, jointly indicted with the prisoners, turned State's evidence, and testified to the assault and robbery, and the same facts were sworn to by Charles Woodback, bartender in the saloon. Counsel for the defense attempted to prove that although Hatch, who acknowledged that he had frequently been arrested, was in the saloon at the time of the robbery, he was not implicated in the crime. District Attorney Nolan, in an able summing-up argument, dwelt on the atrocity of the crime which had been committed, and urged the necessity of convicting all the prisoners. Recorder Hackett delivered a charge of characteristic clearness, and the jury found the prisoners guilty. The woman Walker was sentenced to fifteen years in the Penitentiary, and Hatch and Filmore were each sent to State Prison, at hard labor, for the term of twenty years.

CREDIT RULES OF THE BUTTER AND CHEESE EXCHANGE.

The committee appointed by the Butter and Cheese Exchange to devise a plan for regulating credits met yesterday, and adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, The credit allowed purchasers of butter, cheese, and eggs has never been uniformly and satisfactorily established in the New-York market; and believing it to be a matter of vital importance to the trade that there should be some specific time of credit established on sales of the before-mentioned articles; therefore, be it

Resolved, First—That from and after March 1, 1875, the sales of butter and cheese, in the absence of a specific agreement, should be made for cash, and the bill due immediately, but the courtesy of the trade on these articles shall be ten days. On egg sales the same rule shall apply as on butter and cheese, except that the courtesy of the trade shall not exceed seven days. On cheese sold for export the bills shall be due each week on steamer day, as is now the custom.

Secondly—The foregoing resolution shall be strictly applied to all transactions made on the floor of this Butter and Cheese Exchange, and the members of this Exchange hereby pledge themselves to the fullest possible extent not prejudicial to their interests, to carry the above resolution into effect in all transactions made outside of the Exchange.

Thirdly—All rules or resolutions heretofore existing and conflicting with the provisions of the two foregoing resolutions, are hereby revised to that extent.

Signed by W. Winsor, D. W. C. Stanford, N. R. French, J. C. De la Vergne, and J. T. Porter, committee.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE AGAINST AN ALLEGED SWINDLER.

On Friday Edward H. Wilson was arrested and committed to the Tombs on a charge of having forged the signature of J. O. Taylor, the livery stable-keeper, of Twenty-fourth street, to two checks on the Fifth National Bank. Among those who read the announcement of Wilson's arrest was Michael McBride, who keeps a livery stable at No. 22 Amity street, and that gentleman at once expressed a wish to be confronted with the alleged forger. McBride was taken to the Tombs by Detectives O'Conner and Field, of the District Attorney's office, and immediately identified Wilson as the man who had given him in payment for some property a check for $100 on a bank in Elizabeth, N. J., in which he had no account whatever. Mr. McBride's complaint was taken, and it is said that several other victims of Wilson's swindles are about to enter complaints against the accused. Wilson, who is a horse-dealer, was formerly a partner with a man named McAdam, in the liquor saloon corner of Greene and Amity streets.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 8.—The Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Tuesday, Feb. 9: Nos. 72, 104, 45, 78, 105, 82, 80, 81.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
37—Browning vs. Rollwagon, &c.	155—Matter of Hickey.
58—Cunningham, &c., vs. Gibson, &c.	156—Matter of Watson.
81—Porous Plaster Co. vs. Mitchell.	157—Matter of Reilly.
82—Porous Plaster Co. vs. McNair.	158—Matter of Foster.
88—Matter of Poole.	168—Dayton, Administrator, &c., vs. Stotesbury, &c.
97—Vose vs. Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company.	193—Devlin, &c., vs. Devlin.
102—Dietz vs. Dietz.	200—Rauchfuss vs. Rauchfuss.
135—Elsbach vs. Lande.	252—Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. Schapter, &c.
148—Matter of Gillespie.	253—Dansiger vs. Crofut.
149—Matter of Brady.	254—Beach vs. Smith, Exr.
150—Matter of Perkins.	258—Harte vs. Dewitte.
151—Matter of O'Connor.	260—Woods vs. Bell.
152—Matter of Staick.	261—The Mayor, &c., vs. Broadway Bank.
153—Matter of Sath.	262—Crofutt vs. Henry, &c.
154—Matter of Rebhung.	
154½—Matter of Frankfield.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Issues of Law and Fact.—Nos. 123, 127, 131, 132, 137, 138, 139, 144, 146, 149, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 1, 65, 64, 48, 60, 163, 165, 272, 351, 166.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2340—Dickel vs. The Mayor, &c.	899—Palmer vs. The Mayor, &c.
1592½—Phyfe vs. The Mayor, &c.	998—Brown vs. Peters et al.
348—Wood vs. Erie R. Co.	672—Kelly, Adm'r &c., vs. N. Y. R. R. & T. Co. et al.
572—Jerome vs. Clarke et al.	330—Christal vs. Hart.
1588½—Connolly vs. The Mayor, &c.	946—Vandervoort, Ex'x, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
1590½—Gunther vs. The Mayor, &c.	946½—Sullivan vs. N. R. & N. Y. S. B. Co.
1830—Castree vs. The Mayor, &c.	948—Nelson et al. vs. Idiome.
2110—Bennett, Jr. et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	950—Fitch et al. vs. Ferdon.
2106—Fitzgerald vs. The Mayor, &c.	954—Levy et al. vs. Green.
892—Townsend vs. Porter.	956—Mackay vs. F. M. F. I. Co. of Penn.
2338—Kellum, Ex'r, vs. The Mayor, &c.	958—Johnson vs. Sandford.
462—St. N. Nat. B. vs. Nat. B. of the S. of N. Y.	960—Commercial Bank of Keokuk, Iowa, vs. Howes et al.
1446—The People, &c., vs. Flanagan.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
295—Buckman vs. Green.	1119—Sloats vs. The Mayor &c.
1889—Noonan vs. The Mayor, &c.	879—Smith vs. Ryttenberg.
1068—O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.	823—Levi et al. vs. Morrisania S. B. Co.
1589½—Peters et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	861—Platt vs. Stuart et al.
1591½—Wynkoop vs. The Mayor, &c.	929—Agate vs. Birnis.
2111—Dollard vs. The Mayor, &c.	1055—Wann vs. Ashley.
2113—Higgins vs. The Mayor, &c.	2117—Bigler et al. vs. The Mayor, &c., (No. 1.)
1593½—Forrester et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	2119—Same vs. Same.
1325—Benedict vs. The Mayor, &c.	1005—Cohen vs. Westchester Fire Ins. Co.
1445—The Mayor, &c., vs. Genet.	93—Hubbell vs. Great Western Ins. Co.
253—Del. & Hud. Canal Co. vs. Hecksher, Jr., et al.	1007—Savannah B. & T. Co. vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
877—Averill vs. De Mott.	1557—The People, &c., vs. Raynor et al.
	1063—Platt, Receiver, &c., vs. Van Orden.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.	Nos.
753—Weiss vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.	313—Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
687—Bowne vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.	653—Furlong vs. Allen.
833—Weidenfeld vs. Lynch.	1719—O'Brien, Sheriff, &c., vs. Quinn et al.
853—Morray, Jr., vs. Luling et al.	849—Schlesinger vs. Koehler.
1619—Robertson, Jr., Adm'r, &c., vs. Le Fevre.	813—American C. Waste Co. vs. Kelso et al.
1711—Robertson vs. Hamilton.	545—McLean et al. vs. Amazon Ins. Co.
652½—Ronalds vs. Mech. Nat. Bank.	557—Sutro et al. vs. Fargo, Pres't, &c.
	1133—Brown vs. Fisk, Jr., et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.	Nos.
874—Chambovet vs. Cagney.	958—Conklin vs. Chambers.
914—Brown vs. Sterling et al.	960—Reichert vs. Staggitris.
28—Fowler et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	962—Alexander vs. Oddie.
896—Gasten vs. Waite.	968—Tribune Association vs. Smith.
846—Graves vs. Freeman, impl'd, &c.	970—Vermilye et al. vs. Diossy.
952—National Park Bank vs. Gardner.	974—Meatby vs. Ruttiger.
956—Godfrey vs. Thompson et al.	978—Conant vs. Russell.
	980—Davenport et al. vs. Funk et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Monell, C. J., and Freedman, J.

Nos.	Nos.
13—Chapman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, et al.	32—Hoffman vs. Treadwell.
20—American Corrugated Iron Co. vs. Eisner et al.	35—Roderigas, Adm'x, &c., vs. East River Savings Institution.
	36—Same vs. Same.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Loew, J.

Nos.	Nos.
11—Pearlstrom vs. Bennett.	41—Wenman vs. Jardine.
43—Kenny, Ex'r, &c., vs. Seaman's Bank for Savings, &c.	47—Reed vs. Wilson.
	55—Haask vs. Haask.
	22—Camblos vs. Wheeler.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.	Nos.
95—Cockroft vs. N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Co.	487—Keifer vs. Schedel.
1239—Willis vs. Rose.	1068—Moller vs. Tuska.
1154—Este vs. Brennan.	1069—Same vs. Same.
2099—Lowenstein vs. Conner.	494—Wilson vs. Olmstead.
1136—Phyfe vs. Olmstead.	1105—Con. Coal Co. vs. Wilson.
1093—Davis vs. Brown.	837—Duncan et al. vs. Brennan.
1165—Bleecker vs. Muller.	195—Keohr vs. O'Brien.
1252—Mount vs. Hamburger.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1052—Carl, Jr., vs. Hoadley.	1330—McGlinn vs. O'Donald.
1319—Bartlett vs. Trainor.	1331—Venloet et al. vs. Courtney.
1230—Nead vs. Brennan.	1332—Constant vs. the Rectors and Wardens of St. Alban's Church.
1289—Solomon et al. vs. Kelsey.	1333—Peter et al. vs. Mittnacht.
1293—Wagner et al. vs. Jones.	1334—Louram vs. Conklin.
1284—Graham et al. vs. Fitzgerald.	1335—Darrity vs. Reeves, Jr.
1326—Nichols vs. Beebe.	1336—Thomasson vs. Mittnacht.
1328—McNeeley vs. National S. S. Co.	
1329—Seamon vs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.	Nos.
296—Hill et al. vs. Elliott.	2319—Bell et al. vs. Husaid.
1450—Souzriene vs. Werner.	1140—Downey et al. vs. Cavanagh.
990—Boyd vs. Seger.	1100—Nat. Wood Mfg. Co. vs. Viele.
1415—Hecht vs. Celler, Jr., et al.	1357—Krendelbach vs. Hurd.
1457—Fitzpatrick vs. Anderson.	45—Cody vs. Chapman.
1460—Hernstein vs. Hennig.	4148—Mahoney vs. Osmond.
1365—Smith vs. Girke.	1490—Brach vs. Brach.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2308—Balliard vs. Moore.	1494—Lewis vs. Pickhardt.
1328—McNamara vs. Hernstein.	1499—Mayer vs. Nauder Roest.
5459—Noyes vs. Alden et al.	1501—Schwab vs. Roeder.
372—Ferris et al. vs. Acker.	1504—Kind et al. vs. Leubuscher.
1397—Keating et al. vs. Klein.	1505—Roth vs. Ropers et al.
1403—Legram vs. Merrill et al.	1506—Same vs. Same.
1453—Cusack vs. Garvey.	1507—Hartshorne, Jr., vs. Heish.
1492—Higgins et al. vs. Robinson.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.	Nos.
4—Knapp vs. Hathaway.	2582—Moschowitz et al. vs. Heath.
813—Phyf et al. vs. Taylor.	2715—James et al. vs. Morange.
2850—Jackson et al. vs. Freeman.	2723—Corbitt et al. vs. Fleig.
3954—Reed vs. Ringle.	2736—Nat. Currency Bank vs. Loomis et al.
661—Dirkes vs. Rose.	2829—Shotwell et al. vs. Mumby.
297—Stanbury vs. Carey.	2840—Wilkins et al. vs. Hall, impleaded.
1007—Plock vs. Kohlbacker.	2914—Guttenberg et al. vs. Morgan.
1062—Brady vs. Brett.	2916—Andrews vs. Ubania et al.
1642—Dinkelspiel et al. vs. Beard et al.	2917—Falconer vs. Haigh et al.
1836—Beiser, &c., et al. vs. Brady.	2865—Devoe et al. vs. Lacorn.
2110—Worth vs. Rivenburg.	2436—Loewenberg vs. Wood, impleaded.
2185—Levenson vs. Keogh.	2335—Same vs. Same.
2219—Evan et al. vs. Hanlon.	
2220—Evan vs. Hanlon et al.	
2437—Ott et al. vs. Matthews et al.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett Recorder.

George Dilworth, burglary.	William Griffin, grand larceny.
George Brown, burglary.	Herman Merhlander, grand larceny.
Timothy Donohue, felonious assault and battery.	Margaret Phalon, grand larceny.
Sven Olsen felonious assault and battery.	Herman P. Uhlbrock, grand larceny.
Otto Link, forgery.	

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

John Reilly, homicide	George Weyman, grand larceny.
John Craft, grand larceny.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

St. John vs. The President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company; motion denied, with costs.

Leiba vs. Sociedad Beneficia Española, &c.; motion denied, with costs. Opinion.

Townshend vs. Cady; motion is denied for the reason that the relator has an adequate remedy by action; $10 costs.

Deering vs. Koppes; motion granted in part. See memorandum.

Matter of Casey; assessment is vacated.

Crowell vs. Green, Schaffert vs. Sulzer; motions denied, with $10 costs.

In the matter of Palmer; Receiver, order settled.

Donovan vs. Green; motion granted, $10 costs.

Bancker vs. The Mayor, &c.; an allowance of $150 granted to plaintiff.

Rudolph vs. Williams, Peck vs. Brinsmade, Ponchon vs. Fechter, Deering vs. Koppes; memorandums for counsel.

Clark vs. Donaldson; the motion is granted, unless the plaintiff file and serve the undertaking required by section 335 of the code on or before the 10th of February, 1875; $10 costs of motion to defendant.

McAndrews vs. Place; motion denied without costs; memorandum.

Shaw vs. Heyman et al.; motion granted. See memorandum.

In the matter of Adams; amendments granted; memorandum.

Moffett vs. Tuthill; motion to change place of trial denied with costs; memorandum.

Browning vs. Browning; memorandum.

St. John vs. St. John; Germania Fire Insurance Company vs. Bender; orders granted.

In the matter of the New-York Bridge Company; order granted appointing Commissioners.

Douglass vs. Glass; granted.

In the matter of Ryan, deceased; order granted.

Platt vs. Valentine; order resettled.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Bostwick vs. Frankfield; judgment for plaintiff. See opinion.

Young vs. Gassenheimer; complaint dismissed. See opinion.

Petrie vs. Meyers; Jones vs. Butler; memorandums for counsel.

Chetwood vs. Chetwood; Wood vs. the Mayor, &c.; demurrers overruled. See memorandums.

Embury vs. Parks; findings settled.

Ahern vs. Goodspeed; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Monell.

Snedecor vs. Flaherty; motion to refer granted.

McParlan vs. McParlan et al.; issues settled.

Landon vs. The Mayor, &c.; judgment for plaintiff on demurrer with costs. See opinion.

Delcomyn, &c., vs. Chamberlain; retaxation ordered. See opinion.

Holbrook, Receiver, &c., vs. Orgler, impleaded, &c.; judgment for the defendant dismissing the complaint with costs. See opinion.

Lowenberg vs. Dougherty; motion for injunction denied with costs. See opinion.

Murray vs. Reeve et al.; judgment for plaintiff. See findings.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Baltimore Steam Packet Company vs. Garrison; additional findings settled.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 8.—In the Court of Appeals Monday, Feb. 8, 1875:

No. 10.—Charlotte A. Fisk, Administratrix, &c., et al., respondents, vs. Henry C. Fisk, appellant. Argued by George F. Danforth of counsel for appellant, and by W. F. Cogswell for respondents.

No. 47.—William Butler Duncan et al., appellants, vs. Jacob Berlin et al., respondents. Submitted for appellants; argued by S. Hand for respondents.

No. 53.—John Culham, respondent, vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, appellants. Argued by Edward Harris, of counsel for appellants, and by D. C. Feeley for respondent.

No. 48¼.—Elsie Maguire et al., respondents, vs. William B. Dinsmore, President, &c., appellant. Argued by Charles M. Dacosta, of counsel for appellant, and by C. Bainbridge Smith for respondents.

Proclamation made and court adjourned to Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1875.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court to-day delivered the following opinions:

No. 417.—*Robinson & Co. vs. Elliott, Assignee in Bankruptcy.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for Indiana.—In this case the court hold that a mortgage given providing for the retention of the property by the mortgagor until default be made in payment of interest, &c., and that they may go on with the business, sell the goods and replace them with others, &c., was void, because the necessary result of the operations authorized was to allow to mortgagors, under cover of the mortgage, to sell the goods as their own and appropriate the proceeds to their own use. Such a mortgage, it is said, is no security to the mortgagor, and operates in the most effectual manner to ward off other creditors, and when on its face the legal effect appears to be to delay creditors, the law imputes a fraudulent intent. Affirmed. Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion.

No. 159.—Cedar Rapids and Missouri Railroad Company vs. Courtright. Error to the Supreme Court of Iowa.—In this case it is held that the act of Congress of May, 1856, granting public lands to the State of Iowa for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad on a certain line, contemplated that the said company to be benefited of a quantity of the land before the completion of the road, and that the line of the road being fixed, another location of the alternate sections thus becoming certain, the title of the State acquired precision and at once attached to the lands. Hence, the State having made a grant of lands in aid of the construction of the Iowa Central Air-line Road, and that road having conveyed a portion of it to the defendant in error, a contractor, as compensation for work done, his title is good, notwithstanding the road was in no part completed as provided by the State law, as against the plaintiff, the company, who took from the State under a second grant, the State having annulled the original one and made a second grant to the latter company. Affirmed. Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion.

No. 404.—Mitchell vs. The United States.—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—In this case it is held that where a party left his home in the North for the insurrectionary States after the war was flagrant, he could have no *bona fide* intent to establish a domicile there, because in law he could not do so. The presumption will therefore be that he did not intend to gain a domicile there, and gaining none, he was not protected in his business operations there as a resident. Hence the proceeds of cotton which he purchased and which was seized by the Government cannot be recovered by him, the property having been rightfully confiscated. The purchase of the cotton was the same in legal effect as if it had been purchased by an agent sent to make it. Affirmed. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion.

No. 479.—Donovan's Executors et al. vs. United States. Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri.—In this case the court affirm the decision of the Circuit Court, holding that the system of classes in the Customs Department for salary purposes extends to Surveyors of Customs doing collectors' duty, and that these officers at St. Louis, under a proper construction of the various statutes on the subject, are entitled to a maximum compensation of $5,000 instead $6,000, as claimed by the appellants. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion.

No. 36.—Littlefield et al. vs. Perry et al.—An appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of New-York.—This was a suit to recover for an infringement of patents for improvements in cooking-stoves designed to economize fuel by burning the gases generated by the combustion of anthracite coal. There was a recovery below, and the decree is now reversed on the question of the measure of damages, the court directing the damages to be assessed by ascertaining the profits which the defendants have realized by their infringements of the patents involved. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion.

No. 160.—Narragansett Steam-ship Company vs. Paxton, and No. 161.—Same vs. Same.—Appeals from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York. Affirmed as to the decree, but divided in opinion of the question of the amount of damages.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Chief Justice Monell.

CITY AND COUNTY OFFICERS—THE CLERK OF COMMON PLEAS NEITHER ONE.

Thomas H. Landin vs. The Mayor, &c.—The plaintiff is Deputy Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, his salary being fixed by law at $5,000 per annum. Up to June 1, 1871, he was paid at that rate, but from that date to Jan. 1, 1872, the Controller refused to pay him at any higher rate than $4,000 per annum. Plaintiff received payments at the latter rate under protest, and now sues to recover the difference between the amount received and that which he should have received at the rate of $5,000, as fixed by law. The reduction was based on a resolution of the Board of Audit and Apportionment, directing a reduction of twenty per cent. to be made from salaries of all officers of the City and County Governments, and the resolution was set up as a defense on behalf of the city. To this answer a demurrer was put in, and it was claimed that plaintiff was not included among officers of either the City or County Governments, and his salary could not be affected by the resolution of the Board of Audit and Apportionment. The Judge holds that the authority given to the Board of Apportionment to regulate salaries extends only to "officers and employes of the City and County Governments;" that the Court of Common Pleas, though localized to some extent, is a part of the judiciary of the State, and forms no part of the political government of the City or County. As the Clerk and his Deputy hold their offices from the court, they are not officers of the City or County Governments, and the Board of Apportionment had no authority to reduce their salaries. Demurrer of plaintiff sustained, and judgment rendered in his favor for the full amount claimed, with costs.

Elliot Sandford, for plaintiff; D. J. Dean, for defendant.

THROWING OFF ITS OLD CLOTHES.

The sale by auction of the furniture in the Astor House was commenced yesterday at 10 A. M., and will be continued each day hereafter until the completion of the sale. The articles disposed of yesterday were the crockery and articles of a perishable nature, including the dining-room furniture and linen. The dining-room chairs were purchased by Mr. Schenck, of the Merchants' Hotel. The remainder was disposed of in small lots. The liquors, excepting some choice brands of Madeira wine, were bought by a Mr. Sheldon, of Boston. Mr. Henry Moss bought as relics of antiquity two old chairs which formed a portion of the furniture of Room No. 32, familiarly known as the "Webster room," which was occupied on numerous occasions by Daniel Webster. The remainder of the furniture in this apartment was sold at private sale to a citizen of Boston. Mr. William G. Fargo purchased the suite furnishing the apartments occupied by him for the last thirty years, and Mr. Hastings bought the portable furniture in the room occupied by Hon. Thurlow Weed.

THE HEATH INDICTMENT.

Eugene A. Heath, late of the firm of Heath, Smith & Co., the affairs of which have been long in litigation, and in which James H. Ingersoll was a partner, has been indicted for the embezzlement of several checks of the firm. These checks, with the embezzlement of which Heath is charged, were drawn and signed by himself as Cashier. Yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Barrett, a motion was made by Heath's counsel to quash the indictment against him, on the ground that, he having made the checks himself, they could not come under the provisions of law defining the crime of embezzlement. Judge Barrett reserved his decision on the motion.

THE HUMAN HAIR THIEF.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, District Attorney Nolan called up Henry Willis, charged with stealing nine switches of human hair valued at $105, from the show-case of John Delir, No. 18 East Fourth street, on the 31st of December. Willis was seen to commit the theft by an employe of Mr. Delir, who raised an alarm, whereupon the thief ran off at full speed and was captured by Officer Kilkenny, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who found the hair in the fugitive's coat pocket. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the offense, and was sentenced by Recorder Hackett to four years in State Prison.

SENATOR CARPENTER.

HIS SPEECH AT THE WISCONSIN CAPITOL.

PATRIOTIC WORDS TO THE REPUBLICANS—HIS CANDIDACY AND ITS RESULT—THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

Senator Matt. H. Carpenter addressed a crowded audience in the Assembly Chamber in Madison, Wis., on Wednesday evening, 4th inst., after the election of Hon. Angus Cameron as his successor in the United States Senate. He was introduced by State Senator Baron in appropriate words, and spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I hail you as friends. The conqueror is attended by satraps and unwilling subjects; the captive is attended only by voluntary friends. The great instructor in public speaking advised his students to commence with that part which is most unimportant; I wish to speak to you for a few moments concerning myself. I desire to say, first, that I did not force myself upon the Republican Party as a candidate for the Senate. Early in last Spring I wrote to some fifty leading Republicans of this State, asking them whether I should or should not be a candidate, saying that my preference was not to be; but I desired to act in accordance with the wishes of my friends. Of that number, but two wrote me advising me not to be a candidate; the others said I must be. They said I had been elected by the Republicans to the Senate; that the State had passed into the shade of political parties, and become Democratic. Not to be a candidate, and not to go into the campaign as such, would be unjust to the Republican Party. I came home to Wisconsin after the adjournment of Congress. I consulted again with my friends, and they insisted that I should be a candidate. I went into the canvass and continued in it (saving four days' sickness) until the night before election. A Legislature was elected, and with the assembling of that Legislature came the issue with regard to the Senatorship. My friends presented my name to the caucus of the Republican Party, and I received the nomination of the party. Then followed what is very unusual, and what I trust will not occur again in our State, or in any State that has a Republican majority, a portion of the party seceded from the regular organization and organized a coalition with the Democratic Party. The substance of that arrangement was to sell me out. I thought it was a mistake on the part of our friends upon the principle that when you have a good thing you ought to keep it. But, under the circumstances, if I was to be sold out, I certainly had no right to object to the price demanded, which was the whole Democratic Party of the State.

HIS SUCCESSOR.

I am very happy to say this evening that I am to be succeeded in the Senate by no man of doubtful political sentiments, nor by one who will fall into Democratic practices. Mr. Cameron is known as a true and tried Republican. I have seen this afternoon, what I am informed is the platform upon which he consented to be elected. As I now recollect it, there is not a word in it that would not be indorsed by every Republican Senator in the United States. This coalition was negotiated by a somewhat famous master—by the greatest political merchant of modern times, James R. Doolittle. He first sold the Republican Party to the Democrats; but he has now squared the account by selling the Democrats to the Republicans. The consideration that was expected to be realized by the Democrats for this transaction and transfer was the defeat of the Republican Party in next Fall's campaign. Now, we have but one thing to see to, and that is, considering the immoral contract, they be not permitted to get the consideration.

THE BOLTERS.

I want here, in passing from that subject, to say to those members of the Republican Party who have gone out of the caucus to secure a better man than I am, that in their crusade to get a better man I trust they will not turn out to be worse Republicans than I am. I trust that, having accomplished the object they had in view, they will return with Mr. Cameron (who will make an honorable Senator) with this band of Democrats led captive at their heels. It must be conceded that these men who are called "bolters" have certainly done a big thing. It is no ordinary achievement when eighteen men can go out and capture the whole Democratic Party, and bring them into camp.

I want to say to our friends who were in the caucus, and those who were not, that we must bear in mind that although the election of a Senator is important, it is of trifling importance compared with the harmony of the party. Men are nothing; individuals are nothing; but principles are everything. There are many important questions to come before this Legislature this Winter. There are some important questions that will arise next Fall, which will be only the skirmishing of the Presidential canvass, and it is more important than who shall be Senator that the Republican Party should stand shoulder to shoulder in both of these campaigns, and deprive these Democrats of what they expected by this coalition.

THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The result of the next Presidential canvass will, in a large degree, depend upon the result of next Fall's election. If Wisconsin should go Democratic next Fall, the probabilities are that it would go Democratic in the Presidential canvass. We have, in that canvass, matters of great importance, touching not only the life of this great party, which has administered with success and honor the affairs of this nation since 1861; but the destinies of half this Union, especially, and of the whole Union in a general sense, depend upon the result of the next Presidential campaign.

THE AMENDMENTS.

We have passed through a great war. The results of that war, purchased by the best blood and treasure of the nation, have been crystallized into three amendments to the Constitution. The Thirteenth Amendment provides that involuntary servitude shall not exist in the United States, except for crime. The object was to abolish slavery. But, it was soon found that the enfranchised slaves were subject to their old masters; and that, owing to the untriendly feeling existing in the State Governments toward them, their theoretic freedom amounted to nothing. For instance, one State provided by statute that if any colored person should be seen out in the streets after 8 o'clock, (street in towns numbering 5,000 inhabitants!) he should be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, might be fined $100; and failing to pay his fine he might be put on the block and sold into service for the payment of that fine. So that, under that law, the colored man, who went out after dark to procure a physician to treat his sick family; or, who went out at midnight for a clergymen to administer the consolations of holy religion to his dying wife, was guilty of a misdemeanor. This made it necessary to pass another amendment, the Fourteenth, which provides that colored people shall be deemed citizens, and that no State shall enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States. This provision was but partially enforced, because the colored men had to go to the State courts, which were prejudiced in their action. The colored man had no voice in making or construing the laws, and no voice whatever in the Government. We are protected here in Wisconsin in the enjoyment of our rights, because every man is the equal of every other man. What visits us to-day may visit another to-morrow. So we all have the same and common interest in obeying and enforcing the laws. We have our voice in making the laws: in electing Judges to construe them; and in selecting officers who are to carry judgments into execution. This is the power which every citizen wields to guard his own rights. The Fifteenth Amendment was passed for the purpose of carrying this privilege home to the colored man. This gave to the colored people of the South, who were citizens of the United States, a voice in the Government; this gave them a voice as to what the laws should be, and who should construe them. The provisions, however, are mere declarations of a general right. They are not capable of executing themselves. It is provided that no State shall make or enforce any law to impair the privileges of any citizen. Suppose they do, what then? There is no remedy. Consequently Congress passed laws for the purpose of executing those amendments, giving the colored man a right of action in the courts of the Union for any violation. So, in other respects, Congress made laws for the purpose of carrying the amendments into effect, bringing them home as a personal shield for his rights.

POSITION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

We all know that the Democratic Party entertains totally different views on this subject. Refer to the last Presidential campaign. Hon. Jeremiah S. Black wrote a letter giving the reasons why he would vote for Mr. Greeley. He said he had never sympathized with Greeley's political sentiments, but if Mr. Greeley was elected the Democratic Party would be brought into power, and that would be the beginning of the end of the hateful amendments to the Constitution. If there is a man in the United States that knows the Democratic Party Mr. Black may be said to be that man. It may be that the Democratic Party would be too prudent to propose an amendment to the Constitution to abolish either of those amendments. But it is manifest that they cannot be carried into execution without the existence of acts of Congress for that purpose; and the Democratic Party could in a bill of ten lines strike out every act of Congress which carries these amendments into execution. Suppose the State deprives a man of his vote, he is powerless without an act of Congress giving him a remedy. Such an act has been passed, making the provisions of the institution a practical benefit and blessing to the colored man. Congress might to-morrow, by a single statute, repeal all those acts, and leave the Fifteenth Amendment a dead letter in the Constitution. There is very good reason to fear that such would be the case if the Democratic Party got into power. I desire to speak with kindness of the Democrats. I see before me some of them whom I have known as friends for years, and now since they have been brought into our camp, I desire to treat them justly. It is not unjust to judge of their motives by their actions. Should that party regain the Government there is no doubt these amendments would be swept out of existence. This goes to the very existence of the colored man, to his right of franchise, and to all rights that are dear to every citizen, and we of the Republican Party, who have stricken off his shackles, are bound to the nation and to the world, and we stand pledged to mankind, to see that the colored man is not put in a worse condition than when he was a slave. While the colored men were in bondage the master had an interest in them. He might whip them and half starve them, but he would not kill them, because he could sell them. His self-interest came to the protection of the colored man. But, since slavery has been abolished, that guarantee is gone; and if the United States withdraws the shield which is thrown around him, it were better had he never been enfranchised.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

[illegible] Presidential campaign. There is the great subject of Southern claims—the claims of persons who pretend to have been loyal to the United States during the war for damages to their crops by the march of Northern troops, and damages done their buildings by being used as hospitals. A will swear to the loyalty of B, and B will return the compliment by swearing to A's loyalty. Men who have lost an arm in the rebel army will lift up their mutilated stumps and swear that they were loyal. If you could believe their affidavits, their hearts were bleeding with affection for the nation, while they were marching to the capital to blot it out of existence. Almost every Democrat in the North votes for these claims; almost every Republican in the North votes against them. All the men in the South, whether Democrats or Republicans, vote for them. You fill the two houses of Congress with Democrats, and put a Democrat in the White House, and you will have claims to pay, the amount of which no man can estimate. The question of whether the rebellion was right, or the Government right in putting it down, is involved in every claim. Unless you farmers want to swell the national debt you want to vote against these claims, and against the Democratic Party next Fall.

PENSIONS FOR REBEL SOLDIERS.

There is another subject, and that is pensions to Southern soldiers. A great many of the Southern people claim that pensions ought to be paid to soldiers of the Southern army, if they are to be taxed with the pensions of the Northern soldiers. The Republican party is in a position to deal with this subject as no other party can. In regard to the claims and the conduct of the Southern people, the Democrats would entertain more sympathy for them than Republicans, because they are of the same faith; for if the Democratic Party gets into power at all, it must be by the Southern vote, and they will view the faults of the Southern people with more leniency than the Republicans might. We understand this principle in private life; any father looks upon a crime committed by his own son in a different light than if it was another man's son. I refer to the issues involved in the next campaign only for the purpose of calling to your attention the importance of that campaign, and how all of you Republicans, having accomplished the object you had in view in getting a good Senator, ought to heal up all breaks in your ranks, and put yourselves in good fighting trim for the campaign of 1876.

THE LOUISIANA TROUBLES.

I was requested some weeks ago to speak in this room upon the subject of the Louisiana difficulties. Gov. Washburn was invited to speak with me, but as he was not contesting for the Senatorship, he declined. I will very briefly give you my understanding of the status of things in Louisiana. In 1872 Gov. Warmoth was Governor of the State. He was properly elected as such. The dispute springs from the election of 1872. In that election Gov. Warmoth had the entire machinery of the election under his control. Northern men can hardly understand how they do things in the Southern States. In my opinion the present Constitution of Louisiana is not republican. The Governor can appoint a Registrar for the State. That Registrar appoints his deputies in the several parishes, as they are called there, and they are removable by the Registrar. So the whole force is removable at the will of the Governor. That makes them completely his servants. It is not difficult to find men who will carry out any purpose of the Governor, no matter how bad it is, for the purpose of holding the office. Thus the Governor has entire control of the machinery. Again the Registrar may determine how many polls shall be opened in a parish. Here we fix the number of voting places by law, and we know where the polls are to be opened. Not so there. They may establish twenty voting places in a county or only one or two. This puts it in the power of the officer to do a great wrong. Take a county in which they desired a small Republican vote, instead of establishing voting places that are easy of access, they may establish them at the most inaccessible points. So the result would be that counties which ought to give 5,000 Republican majority, would not give over 300 votes, and consequently not more than 300 Republican majority. Some men traveled forty-five miles to vote. How many of you Wisconsin men would do that? If a county was Democratic they would establish twenty voting places. They would put the ballot-box under every man's nose and tease him to vote. The Committee on Privileges and Elections spent six weeks in taking testimony, and the proof showed fraud on the part of Gov. Warmoth. The official returns were all sent in. The proof showed that they had been tampered with in various ways. After a full consideration of all the testimony, it was the opinion of the committee that, going by the returns of that election, McEnery, who was running against Kellogg, was elected by about 10,000 majority, and yet the committee all believed that, although McEnery had that majority, there had been twice that number of votes unlawfully and improperly excluded from the polls, in consequence of this machinery, so that, in the opinion of the committee, McEnery, although he had received a majority of the votes actually put into the box, could not be pronounced legally elected Governor without countenancing systematic fraud.

THE RETURNING BOARD.

The case of Kellogg was just as bad, in a legal point of view, still we believed that in a fair election he would have been elected. They had two returning boards; Warmoth's board and the other was Kellogg's board. The Kellogg board didn't get a single return, and they never had one. The returns were all made to Warmoth. The Kellogg board went to work and took testimony, without a single return, before them as to the number of votes in Kellogg's favor. In some cases they took mere newspaper statements. In one county they canvassed 1,200 affidavits of men who swore that they had been deprived of voting. These were counted as votes. It would seem that the only safety for a colored man's vote is to keep it in his pocket, for if he put it into a ballot-box the Democrats will steal it. The members of the board stated that in several parishes they estimated the vote from their knowledge of the political complexion of the district. It was by such a canvass that Kellogg was determined elected Governor of the State. After that state of things had existed for some time, Judge Durell, a United States Judge, took it into his head he would straighten it out. Kellogg went into his court and filed a bill compelling the Governor to produce the returns that had been made. The Judge issued an order to seize the State-house, and garrisoned it with soldiers, and afterward a colored man named Antoine filed a bill against several hundred persons who he claimed had been elected to the Legislature; and in that case Judge Durell issued a two-faced order, in which it was ordered that certain names should not be called, and in the next paragraph that certain names should be called.

THE QUESTION IN CONGRESS.

When the matter came before Congress, and these facts were developed, there was considerable difference of opinion as to what was to be done. It seemed to me at that time that the fair way was to say there was no election, and order a new election, and see that there was a perfectly fair election, and whoever came out ahead sustain him. But Congress did not act in the matter. The President called the attention of Congress to it in a special Message. Everybody was afraid to touch it. There was on one side the prejudice in regard to State rights; on the other, fears that if the Government interfered in a case of that kind, it would in other cases. These difficulties every man felt, and so Congress let the session pass and did nothing. When Congress adjourned, McEnery took steps looking to the forcible possession of the Government. Gov. Kellogg then applied to the President of the United States, under the provision which makes it the duty of the United States to protect each State against domestic violence. This brings us to the part where the Administration came to deal with this subject. The President sustained Mr. Kellogg. The question has been asked "Why does the President sustain a Government which has been declared by a committee of the Senate, to have been not properly elected?" That is very easy to answer. The President is only the great constable of the United States. He cannot administer an oath. He cannot examine into the legality of an election. He cannot try an issue of fact. He has to deal with the appearance of things; and that is the proper way to deal with the subject, because the interference of the General Government for such a purpose must be by the Army and Navy. When domestic violence has reached that point that it requires the intervention of the General Government, the first thing to do is to send the Army to restore order. When that has been done it is the duty of Congress to examine the subject and see which is the party legally entitled to the place. He must either disregard the provisions of law, which make it the duty of the President to preserve the public peace, or he must go and find what is there, and sustain what he finds there. The President went into Louisiana, and he found that Kellogg had been in the office for over a year; that the Legislature had passed laws, and that Kellogg had approved them, and those laws had been executed. He found a complete *de facto* government; but whether it was legal or not he could not settle. He had nothing to do but to sustain the condition of things that existed there, until the courts or Congress should determine whether that or the other Government was entitled to possession of the State.

A PARALLEL.

We had a similar case in our State once. There was a contest between Bashford and Barstow. It was decided by the canvassers in favor of Barstow. The Legislature met and passed bills, and he approved them, and they stand as laws of your State to-day. Afterward the Supreme Court decided that Bashford had been elected, and not Barstow, and thereupon Bashford entered into possession of the State Government. Suppose, while Barstow was in office, a case of domestic violence had occurred in this State, and Barstow had applied to the President for help. Is there any question that it would have been the duty of the President to sustain Barstow? Why? Because he found him there. The President could not go back of that. He must put down the commotion, and leave the suit to progress between Barstow and Bashford. After the courts decided in Bashford's favor he would have to sustain him. That was precisely the condition of things at the time the President entered the State of Louisiana.

THE USE OF THE MILITARY.

Now, let us come to a later period—to the insurrection that was raised a few days ago. Congress had taken no action in the matter, and no adjudication was had. There was an organized band of men marching on the Government to overthrow it. Calls were made by Kellogg, and the President went again and reinstated him. There has been more recently another trouble in regard to the organization of the Legislature. It was certified by the Returning Board that certain persons were entitled to seats, and that others were not. It was claimed that this action of the board was fraudulent. The Assembly met, and there was some commotion. A man standing on the floor moved that a certain man be declared presiding officer, and himself declared the motion carried, and the gentleman took the chair. Some trouble arose, and he called for military aid, and he received it. Afterward the Republican members appealed to Kellogg, and he called on the military to restore order. We have heard a good deal about "military interference." Well, of course, everybody knows these proceedings were not entirely regular. But when you consider the conduct of the men engaged in it, you must judge them by their surroundings, not yours. You must not judge by the Legislature of Wisconsin, whose only trouble has been coalitions. You must consider that in that Legislature there was danger on every hand. I do not say it was a lawful act. It put the Legislature upon the footing which the law put it upon; and it allowed members who were elected to take their seats. It was one of those impulsive acts done in the interest of law and order, and which resulted in the staying of bloodshed. The State of Louisiana is shown by testimony to be substantially in a state of war. They have there what is equivalent to a regular army. They have what is called the White League, made up of old soldiers of the Southern army. They are regularly organized. They have their Captains, Generals, and Commander in Chief; and a telegraphic dispatch from that commander would put 5,000 men in arms in New-Orleans in forty-eight hours.

THE "BANDITTI" TELEGRAM.

What is the meaning of all this? What is the purpose of it? We are not left at all to doubt upon this subject, because in their resolutions, and in their platform, and on their banner they have inscribed their purpose, which is to restore the State Government to the condition of being "a white man's government," which means that no colored man shall be permitted to exercise his right to vote. That produces a condition of things in the State which is almost equivalent to a state of war. When Grant went there in the first place he found these men under arms, and he ordered them to disperse, and they did disperse, but they went home ready to be out again at a few hours' notice. The famous telegram which Sheridan sent to Washington, in which he styled these men as banditti, and suggested that if the President would leave the question to him he would take care of it, was not intended for the Secretary of War. But on the day it was sent the condition of things in New-Orleans was such as to raise the belief that blood would be shed, and he thought such a dispatch would cause the White Leaguers to go home. The dispatch did not suggest a remedy in strict conformity with the law, but it suggested to those rascals that they had better get home, and they "*got*."

THE PRESIDENT'S COURSE.

I have stated what I believe to be the true condition of the Louisiana difficulty, and, while the President has been troubled to perform his duty, I think every man will say he has enforced the laws. He has no way to execute his duty, except through the Army, and the Army never were good lawyers, and they may have overstepped the boundaries of the law. If the American people require of an army that they shall keep themselves within the line of the Constitution, they must send a body of lawyers, who shall determine how many shots shall be fired, and when the firing shall cease.

PERILS FROM POWERFUL CORPORATIONS.

There is one other subject which I wish to allude to this evening, because it is one which the Republican Party in Congress and in the States has to deal with, and that is the management of corporations. Every man of wealth sympathizes with every other man of wealth. You introduce a bill in Congress affecting a bank in Maine, and every bank of California will shake worse than the Maine bank. Cities are the homes of the rich men, and capital centres there. The interests of agriculture have never been represented by a consolidated capital. Farmers live on their farms more or less isolated from each other, and have no opportunity to get together for consultation and for their mutual protection. When these corporations began to spring into existence very little was thought about them. When men came to the Legislature wanting bills passed authorizing the building of a road from one point to another, the bills were not carefully considered. If the man was satisfied with having a bill passed authorizing him to build a road it was done, and the members hurried on to do something of importance—*postage stamps, back pay*, or something of that kind. But very soon it was ascertained that these railroads would become, and were, the most profitable investment for capital. Railroads were built all through the United States. Now, it is ascertained that these charters which were obtained contained provisions so broad that the managers can do as they like, almost. There is no occasion for blaming railroads for using their power. Authorized by their charters to take reasonable tolls, they began to take tolls which everybody thought were unreasonable. It is a subject that must be met in the face, and handled by the Legislature of this State, and every other State, and by Congress. These corporations are unscrupulous. They have no heart, no feeling, no sympathies. You take the hardest-hearted man in the world, pursuing some scheme of avarice, and some sight of suffering may soften him; but not so with corporations; they see nothing but their own interests. The whole subject has grown into importance within the last three or four years. The Legislature of this State has attempted to regulate this subject, and now an attempt is to be made to repeal the law known as the Potter law, the principle of which is in the power of the State to regulate and manage the corporations of its own creation. And now as I am returning to private life, I may exercise the right of a private citizen to implore the Legislature to adhere to the principle which settles the question whether this State shall govern corporations or corporations govern the State.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY'S FUTURE.

Some say the mission of the Republican Party is ended. You might as well say that the mission of the Church is ended, because the Bible is printed, as to say that the mission of the Republican Party is ended. As long as there is a wrong to be righted, as long as there is any privilege of citizenship to be protected, the mission of the Republican Party will exist. Let me implore you all, as Republicans, having accomplished the purpose you had in view in separating into two bodies, to come back into camp, come to the common flag, and shoulder to shoulder march forward to the execution of our common purpose.

THE NEW STOCK YARDS OPENED.

THEIR EXTENT AND EQUIPMENT—A FULL DESCRIPTION.

The new Union Stock Yards in West Sixtieth street, were opened for the first time yesterday. Mr. J. B. Dutcher, of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, received a large number of visitors in the Directors' room at the hotel, among whom were A. W. Monroe, W. H. Monroe, and George Phipps, of Boston, and Hon. J. B. Hunter, of St. Louis. The yards are ninety-three in number, and extend from Sixtieth to Sixty-third street, and from Eleventh avenue to the North River, providing accommodations for 4,000 head of cattle. They are inclosed and partitioned by fences of double plank, and are paved with Belgian pavement, and provided with numerous sewers and drains. Each yard has a double watering-trough, and patent folding feeding racks, by which the waste of hay is prevented. The yards are intersected by two lanes or passage-ways, dividing them into three sections, the first extending from Sixtieth to Sixty-first street, the second from Sixty-first to Sixty-second, and the third from Sixty-second to Sixty-third. Each of these sections is divided into small inclosures by means of narrow lanes. A stone wall, eight feet wide, is being constructed on the west side of the yards, running their entire length, and separating them from the railroad, and will be used as a platform for the reception of the animals from the cars, from which they will pass into small inclosures or "pockets," for distribution into their proper quarters. The hotel, in which the offices are located, is situated about 200 feet from Eleventh avenue, and about the same distance from Sixtieth street. It is a three-story brick building, with mansard; is 75 feet long, by 25 in width, and has a balcony 12 feet wide, extending from the second story, which runs around the entire structure. It contains kitchen, dining-room, and bar-room on the first floor; on the second floor are the Directors' room and general office and a telegraph room. There is a shelter for horses and carriages directly back of the hotel, and adjoining it is a platform scale forty-two feet long and twelve feet wide, with a capacity for weighing fifty animals at once. The company owns two entire blocks below the present location of the stock yards, on the first of which the erection of a large building for small stock is contemplated. The plans as submitted provide for a three-story brick structure, 375 feet long and 200 wide, with a basement. One hundred feet will be partitioned off on the west end of the entire building, and the space will be allotted to the storage of hogs. The remainder of the building will be used for the reception of sheep and calves. On the adjoining block below, running from Fifty-eighth to Fifty-ninth street, it is proposed to erect an abattoir, for the convenience of those who desire to slaughter their own stock. The plans for this structure are nearly completed, and will then be submitted to the Board of Health for approval. The number of horned cattle received yesterday amounted to 2,420 head. The following are the names of the Board of Directors: William Lalor, President; Horatio Reed, Vice President; A. W. Palmer, Treasurer; T. C. Eastman, J. B. Dutcher, and O. H. Toby, Executive Committee; General Directors, Monroe Crane, B. W. Gibbs, Thomas Wheeler, Charles G. Teed, William F. Martin, Joseph Stern, William M. Tilden.

A THIEVING CLERK.

Patrick Carlos has been in the employment of Messrs. Gordon & Scully, of No. 603 Eighth avenue, for a long time. On the night of Dec. 29 their store was broken into and silks and other property valued at $2,000 stolen. No clue was obtained to the burglars at the time. About a week ago Officer Kehoe, of the Twentieth Precinct, learned that Carlos was endeavoring to sell property to various persons around the ward. On Friday night he arrested him in a lager-beer saloon on Ninth avenue, having in his possession a bundle containing over $100 worth of silks and cloth. The goods were identified by Messrs. Gordon & Scully, and Carlos, who was in their employment until arrested, was yesterday held for examination by Justice Kasmire, at Jefferson Market Police Court.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday (Monday, Feb. 8,) was fairly large and the following business was transacted:

Joseph McGuire, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., Referee, sold a Sailor's Snug Harbor lease of a three-story brick building, with plot 35.6 by 93.11, on Eighth street, north side, 158 feet east of Broadway, for $27,750, the purchaser being A. W. Griswold. The lease is dated May 18, 1860, term twenty-one years, with renewals; present ground rent, $575 per annum.

E. A. Lawrence & Co., under a court decision similar to the above, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, disposed of two lots, together in size 40 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirty-third street, north side, 375 feet east of Eighth avenue, for $3,250, the buyer being Lucretia D. Smith, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit.

D. M. Seaman, by order of the United States District Court, under the direction of James H. Moran, Esq., Assignee, sold a lease of the premises Nos. 128 and 130 Mercer street, with furniture, fixtures, &c., known as the Metropolitan Theatre, for $700, to J. M. Tracy.

The other auctions announced for the day were disposed of as follows: Sale, by R. V. Harnett, of several acres of land on Avenue A, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward, adjourned to the 15th inst.; sale, by same auctioneer, of a house and lot on West Sixty-eighth street, west of Broadway, adjourned indefinitely; and sale, by Joseph McGuire, of a house and lot on Beach street, also adjourned indefinitely, pending an appeal in the foreclosure suit.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

Only one auction is noticed for to-day, namely: Sale, by William Kennelly, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, George L. Ingraham, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 16.3 by 49.4 by 22.8 by 41, on West Thirtieth street, south side, 34 feet east of Seventh avenue; and one house, with lot 23 by 98.9, on the same street, south side, 75 feet east of Seventh avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, FEB. 8.

NEW-YORK.

By Joseph McGuire.

1 three-story brick building and lease of plot, 8th st., n. s., 158 ft. e. of Broadway, plot 35.6 x93.11; lease from Sailor's Snug Harbor, dated May 18, 1860, term, 21 years, with renewals; ground rent, $575 per annum $27,750

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

2 lots on West 133d st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 8th av., each 20x99.11, sold in one parcel $3,250

By D. M. Seaman.

Lease of premises Nos. 128 and 130 Mercer st., with furniture, fixtures, &c., known as the Metropolitan Theatre $700

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Feb. 6.

Attorney st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Broome st., 25x60; Elizabeth, wife of F. Stegmuller, and Margaret, wife of H. Falter, to August Walter $14,320

Eldridge st., e. s., (No. 114,) 25x87.6; J. D. Timm to H. Baker 29,000

Springfield st., n. s., 345 ft. w. of Washington av., 25x100, Morrisania; Margaret E. A., wife of James F. Thomas, to Samuel Wilson 875

22d st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th av., 25x98.9.; J. A. Humphrey to Kate H., wife of William H. Smith 40,000

49th st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th av., 50x100.5; A. R. Eno to D. Christie 8,500

112th st., s. s., 102.6 ft. e. of 4th av., 17.1x100.11; Julia Dayton to Henrietta W. Taylor. 12,000

114th st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x100.11; Peter Vogler to George Essig 13,000

Lexington av., e. s., 44.2 ft. s. of 29th st., 21.10 x20; J. Scott to J. Power 22,000

Lexington av., e. s., 21.11 ft. n. of 30th st., 24.11x100; Rita V. de. wife of G. Obaino to Maria D. de Perez, widow 26,000

Lexington av., s. w. cor. 66th st., 20.5x70; foreclosure; W. Sinclair to Darius G. Crosby. 5,000

Interior lot on centre line between 52d and 53d sts, and 119 ft. e. of 7th av. 106x10.4x 119x21, J. A. and A. H. Striker to John W. Stevens 3,000

Interior lot, 100.5 ft. n. of 53d st., and 250 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x63.9; Anna M. Holser, widow, and J. and G Holser and Louisa, wife of George Schmidt to Thomas Smith 700

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

4th st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of Avenue B, 23x96.2; W. L. Loew, to Anna M., wife of John Schutz. $7,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Cedar st., No. 16, first and second floors, 3 years, per year $1,800

Grand st., No. 137, 5 years, per year 3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

"REAL ESTATE BUREAU,"
No. 22 Union square, New-York City.
BUTTON & CO., Proprietors.

IMPORTANT TO OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE IN NEW-YORK CITY AND VICINITY.
READ THE FOLLOWING:

Millions of dollars now lie idle awaiting investment. Capitalists have become disgusted with the chicanery connected with stock speculations and desire something more tangible.

As "hard times" have passed, business in all branches of trade is reviving, confidence is being restored, money is easy and waiting investment. Now is the time, after this long-continued depression in trade, to bring property in the country to the notice of the City capitalist.

Our "Real Estate Bureau" has been established for the purpose of giving INFORMATION. It is an "office" in contradistinction to an "agency"—where parties desiring investments can receive reliable information. We have the best fitted rooms (in connection with the Newspaper Reading Rooms) for the purpose in the City of New-York.

Here the *Times* and other journals throughout the United States may be found on file.

We charge NO COMMISSION, but act for the owner of the property or for his broker on the following terms, to wit:

Placing description of property on our books, and giving all necessary personal information, $5. Houses to let, $1. Property may remain on books till sold, without extra charge.

As publicity is all-important to insure success in every commercial transaction, we advise all persons who may enter property upon our books to advertise the same in one or more of the New-York daily papers. This we will do if desired. Our terms are as follows:

Twenty-seven words or under, (including our name and address.)
HERALD, each insertion $1 50
TIMES, each insertion 1 30
TRIBUNE, each insertion 1 20

We desire no property entered upon our books except such as can bear investigation. If found otherwise, we will erase it from our register. We shall soon issue a journal (in connection with our *Newspaper Register*) to be called *The Real Estate Register*. This publication will be sent to every first-class business firm in New-York City.

Property entered upon our books will, until further notice, be described in our *Real Estate Register* free of charge. Address BUTTON & CO., "Real Estate Bureau," No. 22 Union square, New-York City.

THAT MAGNIFICENTLY BUILT, PLANNED, AND FINISHED, NEW FULL-SIZED DWELLING, with superb dining-room, extension, mirrors, &c., No. 41 West 56th st., twenty doors from 5th av., and near the entrance into Central Park, for sale at an extreme bargain to an immediate purchaser. Seen without permit. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house No. 3 West 46th st.; size, 22x60x100; all in good order; will sell at a bargain. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A BROWN-STONE basement house, 18x60x98.9, in 31st st., near Broadway, opposite Grand Hotel; has been occupied for many years by a physician; a large amount can remain on bond and mortgage for five years.

FORTY-SEVENTH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A full-size four-story brown-stone residence, in perfect order; Columbia College leasehold; price low. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

AT A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE — TWO FOUR-story houses, 23d st., near 6th av., lots 50 by 100; also, first-class brown-stone house, 46th st., near 5th av., 25 by 60. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FINE THREE-STORY BROWN-stone front house; all improvements; furnished; in a first-class neighborhood near Prospect Park, Brooklyn; price, $13,000; half cash. Address A. B., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—MOST DESIRABLE property to sell or rent. Apply to RANDOLPH BROS., No. 111 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOTEL ROSSMORE—TO LEASE, SITUATE AT Broadway and 42d st., opposite the St. Cloud, and containing over two hundred rooms: to be finished in the most elaborate and elegant manner by the 1st of August next, and will be leased for five or ten years at a reasonable rental to a good tenant. Address EUGENE BEEBE, No. 11 Pine st.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—ALL FIRST-CLASS boarding-houses, with extra improvements from cellar to attic—No. 11 West 11th st., brown stone, near Broadway; No. 50 9th st., near Broadway; No. 28 West 9th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; No. 47 Greenwich av., between Charles and Perry. Apply to owner, No. 64 West 10th st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop house on Murray Hill; house, 25x60 feet, in perfect order; possession on or about 15th April if desired. For terms, &c., apply to owner, JAMES BUCHAN, No. 190 Elizabeth st.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIvate residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

TO LET—A FULL-SIZED UNFURNISHED HOUSE, in complete order, with mirrors and gas-fixtures, 10th st., near 5th av.; rent low to a first-class tenant. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

TO LEASE.—ALL THE LOFTS OF THE SIX-story store No. 26 Beekman st.; through 185 feet to Spruce st.; fine light; near New Post Office; power can be had. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

INSTRUCTION.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY; up town, No. 1,275 Broadway, corner 34th st.—Book-keeping, mathematics, grammar, spelling taught; Foreigners, English; backward persons advanced privately; writing, $3 per month.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE begins the second half-year on Feb. 1, 1875; vacancies will then occur in a few warm and pleasant rooms. For Catalogue or information, address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. Sixty-eighth semi-annual term opens Feb. 16, 1875. Facilities and location widely known.

COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Rev. and Mrs. George T. Rider educate twenty young ladies in the most thorough manner; French spoken; home culture.

MRS. M. S. PARKS' BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will open its next term Feb. 1. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART,—N. Y. SOCIETY Library, 67 University place. Drawing, water color and oil painting. Evening classes Wednesdays and Saturdays

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—The Spring Session of nineteen weeks opens Feb. 17. Send for circular. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av., 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N.Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY.—New building and gymnasium. $400 per annum.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OFFERS HER SERVICES TO PERsons of neglected education; particular pains taken. Address A. C. D., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR DESIRES AN additional pupil. Address HARVARD, TIMES' UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FOR SALE—A RESTAURANT ON BROADWAY; must be sold for cash; will be sold for half its value; must be sold this week. Address NECESSITY, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS IN this City, cheap for cash; must be sold at once. Address L. V., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.
OFFICE OF THE SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR, No. 74 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon of Feb. 13, 1875, for the piping required for warming the hospital building; also for marble floors, wash basins, &c.; also iron doors for coil chambers. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Governor's office, by applying to R. P. SMYTH, builder, Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island.

Bids will be received separately for the different kinds of work. The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any bid which shall not be deemed to the interest of the institution.
THOMAS GREENLEAF, Controller.

SEALED PROPOSALS, FOR MAKING REpairs to Steam Dredge No. 2, will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, 11th February, 1875.
For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR SUGAR.—DEPARTMENT of Public Charities and Correction until Feb. 16, 1875. See *City Record*.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of THOMPSON & MARTIN for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, bonds, and gold, at No. 8 Broad st.
ANDREW L. THOMPSON,
CHARLES MARTIN,
Member of the New-York Stock Exchange.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1875.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS B. RICH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. James Buchan & Co., No. 190 Elizabeth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of June, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of December, 1874.
MARIA RICH, Executrix.
JAMES BUCHAN, JAMES RINTOUL, ROBERT C. BUCHAN, Executors.
A. DE WITT BALDWIN, Proctor, No. 106 Broadway.
d29-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of November, 1874.
B. L. LUDINGTON, Administrator, &c.
d1-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS T. FERRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her residence, No. 28 Lafayette place, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of March, next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of September, 1874.
CATHARINE A. FERRIS, Sole Acting Executrix.
s1-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN HOYT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of June, 1875.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of December, 1874.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, WM. ALLEN BUTLER, Executors.
d8-1aw6mT

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO the order of Herman V. Esselstyn, Surrogate of the County of Columbia, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALICE ANN SWARTWOUT, late of the town of Clermont, in the County of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the law office of G. Tillotson, Esq., No. 335 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated December 1, 1874.
CHARLES H. TILLOTSON, Executor.
d8-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT COOPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 45 Maiden lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of February, 1875.
THOMAS H. COOPER, CYRUS H. LOUTRELL, Administrators.
f9-1aw6mTu*

CLARKSON, MARGARET.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CLARKSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John Henry Livingston, No. 48 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of December, 1874.
CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, ROBERT E. LIVINGSTON, Executors.
d8-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEONHARD KOHLMANN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 18 First avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the twelfth day of October, 1874.
PHILLIPINA KOHLMANN, Executrix.
oc13-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA C. GIBBONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 142 Duane street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of November, 1874.
JAMES LYNCH, Executor, &c., of Anna C. Gibbons, deceased.
n24-1aw6moTu

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers,
No. 5 Nassau St., N. Y.

United States Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, Exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, Collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.
FISK & HATCH.

George Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau st., New-York.

Transact a General Banking Business, RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, credited monthly. Checks drawn upon us pass through the Clearing-house.
ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, payable on demand, or at fixed date, with interest as agreed upon.
MAKE COLLECTIONS at lowest rates with prompt returns.
EXECUTE INVESTMENT ORDERS and negotiate COMMERCIAL PAPER.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty.

REAL ESTATE SECURITY
IN NEGOTIABLE FORM.
SIX PER CENT. THIRTY YEARS GOLD BONDS, WITH COUPONS, REGISTERED OR UNREGISTERED, of the REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Principal and interest payable in gold in New-York, or Amsterdam, Holland, at the option of the holder. Interest payable 1st day of January and July.

THESE BONDS ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SALE AT PAR, IN CURRENCY AND ACCRUED INTEREST, AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 17 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.

The payment of the bonds at maturity is secured by the pledge of bonds and mortgages owned by the company upon real estate which, at all times, are in the custody of Messrs. AUGUST BELMONT and LEVI P. MORTON, Trustees, with the additional security of the capital of the company of $1,000,000.

The company is restricted in purchasing bonds and mortgages by the following provision of its charter: "No mortgages shall be taken by the said Trust Company as security for bonds issued, or to be issued, except upon real estate located in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, and Connecticut; and all mortgages taken for the purposes aforesaid shall be taken upon unimproved real estate of greater estimated value by 150 per cent. than the mortgaged amount, or upon improved real estate of greater estimated value by fifty per cent. than the amount of the mortgage."

DIRECTORS.

V. K. Stevenson, 17 Nassau.	R. Schell, B'way, cor. 16th.
Thos. A. Davies, 510 5th av.	A. S. Rosenbaum, 121 M'n l'e
A. Belmont, 19 & 21 Nassau.	C. F. Livermore, 223 5th av.
Joseph Seligman, 21 Broad.	C. C. Baldwin, 43 & 45 Worth
James S. Thayer, 17 Nassau.	Henry M. Taber, 90 Beaver.
Jos. A. Jameson, 14 Broad.	A. S. Barnes, 111 William.
Sieg. T. Meyer, 86 Leonard.	Isaac Wallach, 16 White.
J. B. Watson, 291 Broadway.	G. W. Carleton, 192 5th av.
D. M. Koehler, 395 Pearl.	R. T. Wilson, 44 Broad st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Prest.	THOS. A. DAVIES, V. Prest.

HENRY E. DAVIES, 120 Broadway, Counsel.
WILLIAM L. ELY, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
BANKERS,
NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD CO.
FIRST CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS,
Guaranteed Principal and Interest,
(By special indorsement,) by the
DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
FOR SALE.
For further particulars apply to DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., J. S. KENNEDY & CO., WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

TO INVESTORS.
6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
of the
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Payable 1896,
AT 110 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.
GEO. K. SISTARE, 24 Nassau st.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 19 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday 17th inst. DAVID MAHANY, Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company will pay upon presentation, before March 6, 1875, their scrip issued for the Dividend Dec. 6, 1873, at par, and accrued interest thereon to date of presentation.

On the 6th of March, 1875, this scrip will cease to bear interest, and the company will pay all that may then be outstanding. BAYARD BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDers of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

FOR INVESTMENT.

Texas State Ten per Cent. Bonds.
Texas State Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Texas Municipal and County Bonds, bearing Eight and Ten per Cent. Interest.
Texas owes but little, is increasing more rapidly in wealth and population than any State in the Union.
Apply to WILLIAM BRADY, No. 23 William st., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1875.

HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of this company, due April 1, 1875, will, upon presentation and surrender thereof, at this office, receive payment therefor, at par, with the accumulated interest.

These bonds will not bear interest after maturity. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD, (AS REORGANIZED,) OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, CINCINNATI, Jan. 29, 1875.

NOTICE.—THE STOCK AND BOND TRANSFER books of this company, at the New-York and Cincinnati offices, will be closed for ten (10) days prior to the annual stockholders' meeting, to be held on Feb. 17, 1875. By order of the President.
CHARLES F. LOW, Secretary.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPEcialty, and bought by the old-established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—Choice 7, 8, and 10 per cent. Municipal Bonds and other A1 Investment Securities, paying 10 to 15 per cent., for sale below par.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERican Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, declared this day a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent., payable on the 10th day of March next. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 27 until March 11.—New-York, Feb. 8, 1875. M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED—Continental, Niagara, Standard, Jefferson, Long Island, Germania, New-York, Pacific, Eagle, German American, National, and others, by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO. NO. 72 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1875.

72D DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT has this day been declared, payable on demand.
AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1875.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on the 1st day of February next. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1875.

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

CASH CAPITAL $200,000
SURPLUS 301,090

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable Feb. 1, 1875. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 4, 1875.

THE REGULAR GUARANTEED QUARTERly Dividend of this Company, at the rate of seven per Cent. per annum, on the new guaranteed stocks, will be paid on and after the 1st March proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

The transfer books will close on the the 10th instant and reopen on the 2d March. GEORGE A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1875.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK, on and after MONDAY, Feb. 1, next.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, 16th inst., and remain closed until the morning of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3. By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent., free of taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank, on and after Monday, 8th inst. The transfer-book will be closed until 9th inst.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent, (free from tax,) payable on and after Wednesday, the 10th inst.
J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:10 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Jan. 18, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

COAL AND WOOD.

COAL.
GEORGE'S CREEK CUMBERLAND COAL.
THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND.
Now delivering from their wharves at Hoboken, N. J., or alongside of steamers in the Port of New-York, their superior GEORGE'S CREEK CUMBERLAND COAL in any quantity, at the lowest market prices.
Orders received by HARRY CONRAD, President,
Offices, Nos. 6 and 6½ Trinity Building,
No. 111 Broadway.